The Weekly Post.

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TWO!

Two on a cliff, with the kiss of the sea
Filling their hearts and their lips and their hair.
Two without shelter of rock or of tree,
Facing pure peace, or the sands of despair!
But one in the soul that can lift them along;
One in the spirit and one in the touch;
One in the melody, one in the song:
Who can wish more or dare ask for as much?

Two in a boat on the toss of the tide:
Two in the sight of the leaf and the land;
Two on the breast of the waves that are wide;
Two on the narrow gold strips of the sand.
But one on the ocean of love and at rest;
One midst the rush, and one in the roar;
One like a bird winging home to its nest;
Who asks as much or dare hunger for more?

Two in the gold of the sun as it sets;
Two close together at death of the day;
Two in the world that forgives and forgets;
Two with the joy of the beach and the bay.
But one in the kiss and one in the prayer;
One in the heaven and one in the blue;
One in the light, and the life and the air—
Who can ask more? Oh, my darling! can you?

THE FIELD OF HONOR.

The First Duel Fought on the American Continent.

Some Noted Fatal Meetings Which Have Occurred in This Country.

(Alta Californian.)

The history of dueling in America is replete with thrilling and heartrending chapters—and especially from 1790 until 1840—although public opinion in the United States has never sanctioned the custom to the extent that it has been countenanced in other countries. It is a curious fact, that the modes of dealing with the evil in the United States and in European counties have been quite the reverse: that while European rulers have made every effort—even to the dragging of wounded duelists from the field of action to places of execution—to suppress the murderous custom, their subjects have generally held it in high favor; and that, while the people of the United States, with too few prominent exceptions to mention, have always deprecated dueling in all its forms, the laws of many of the States up to 1850 were not such as to make the practice criminal or odious, and a bill to prohibit the sending and accepting of challenges in the District of Columbia did not pass until 1838, and even then the Hon. Thomas Clayton, United States Senator from Delaware, while he maintained his abhorrence of the custom, and believed dueling to be both illegal and immoral, claimed "that it was not of that class of crime which should subject offenders to the cells of a penitentiary and make them the associates of felons." Mr. Linn, a Senator from Missouri, was aware that dueling was not defensible on principles of Christianity, and concluded by saying: "All the States have concurred in denouncing the practice of dueling as an evil in itself, and yet, have we not seen them, through their Legistures or executives, stay the laws? From what I have seen, fighting is like marrying—the more barriers there are erected against it the surer are the interested parties to come together." Mr. Preston, of South Sarolina, who was also opposed to dueling, said that "the severer the laws the more inefficient." Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, "did not believe in legislating against the custom." The great Clay, of Kentucky, declared that he would be happy to see the barbarous system abolished. "The man with a high sense of honor," said Mr. Clay, "and nice sensibility, when the question is whether he shall fight or have the finger of scorn pointed at him, is unable to resist, and few, very few, are found willing to adopt such an alternative. When public opinion is renovated and chastened by reason, religion and humanity, the practice of dueling will be discontinued. It is the office of legislation, however, to do all it can to bring about this healthful state of the public mind; and, though it might not altogether affect so desirable a result, I have no doubt it will do much toward it, and I shall give my vote for the bill." And the bill was passed by 34 yeas and 1 nay (Sevier, of Arkansas).

There are few Commonwealths in the American Union in which dueling has been absolutely unknown; even the little State of Rhode Island and her severer sister, Massachusetts, having been scenes of mortal combat, in which personal difficulties were forever settled upon bloody fields. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the laws against the tyrannical custom have always been more vigorous and restraining in the Northern States than in the Southern, although two of the most eminent American crusaders against the evil were Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. It is the boast of Illinois that but one duel has ever been fought upon her soil—in which the challenged party (Alphonso Stewart) was killed and the survivor (William Bennett) hanged. The records of dueling in the Southern States, so far as the author has been able to reach them, show that the custom has been most popularly adhered to in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, although all of the other Commonwealths in the Southern cluster are more or less dotted with sanguinary fields. There have been more fatal duels in California (fought according to the code duello, or similar regulations) than in all of the other so-called Northern Stats; and between the years 1850 and 1860 more fatal encounters took place in the Golden State than elsewhere in the Union during the same length of time.

Two tragic events took place in Virginia and South Carolina early in the nineteenth century which had the effect of suppressing the custom in those States, for a short time, at least. In the former, near Richmond, there lived a notorious duelist named Powell, who purposely met and insulted an English traveler for having said that "the Virginians were of no use to the American Union, it requiring one-half of the people to keep the other half in order." The remark was made the subject of a national quarrel, and at last Powell challenged the audacious Briton to fight. The latter accepted the challenge, and secured another noted American duelist as his second, and went into training for the combat, which took place in a few days afterward, in the presence of a large number of people, and in which Powell was killed at the first shot. At about the same time there was a dueling society in Charleston (S. C.), where such member took precedence according to the number of persons he had killed or wounded in duels; and about this time an old weather-beaten officer of the English navy arrived at Charleston to look after some property which had devolved upon him by right of marriage with a lady of that city, and soon after got into an altercation with the President of the Dueling Club, who challenged the stranger and was accepted. Early the following morning eight or ten gentlemen called upon the Englishman and informed him that the American was a "dead shot," and added that, although the members of the society were generally of the wealthy class, the organization was held in disrepute by the more respectable citizens, and that he would be held in no disesteem by declining to meet a professional duelist. The stranger replied that he was afraid of no duelist in the world; that he had accepted the challenge in good faith and proposed to meet his man. The parties accordingly met, and at the first fire the Englishman mortally wounded his antagonist, who, while lingering in great agony, called the members of the club to his bedside and requested them to disorganize, and to do all in their power to suppress the further encouragement of an atrocious custom, the practice of which had at last brought him to his grave. The members carried out faithfully the dying request of their late comrade by disorganizing the day after the interment, and thus ended the first and last dueling society in the United States.

Very good authority may be given for the statement that the first real duel fought in America took place at Plymouth, Mass., on the 18th of June, 1631, between Edward Doly and Edward Leicester—two servants—both of whom fought with daggers and were wounded, one in the hand and the other in the leg. It was extremely fortunate for one, or perhaps for both of the participants that neither was killed, and, in all probability, it was the very best thing that could have happened both of them that each sustained serious injury, for their meeting produced great excitement, not only on account of the outrage committed by them, but for the reason that the combatants were servants of gentlemen, and not "real gentlemen," therefore, themselves. Still, as both men sustained severe injuries, some sympathy was manifested for them, and they were only sentenced to the punishment of having their heads and feet tied together and of lying thus for twenty-four hours without food or drink—which sentence, however, was suspended, after an hour's suffering, at the intercession of their masters, and upon their own painful request and humble promise never again to startle the Government under which they lived by the commission of a similar outrage. Thus, the evil was "nipped in the bud," so to speak; and it was not till after the close of the Revolutionary war that citizens of the United States met in mortal combat to any dangerous extent. The custom came into practice, however, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, and raged to an alarming degree (especially among officers of the army and navy), until it was frowned upon by public opinion and in a measure prohibited by laws created for its abatement. During the war with Tripoli many fatal collisions took place between American and English officers, and also in 1819 between American naval officers and officers of the British garrison at Gibraltar. During the civil war in the United States there were few or no hostile meetings among Federal officers. Among the Confederates there were a number of fatal duels, the most conspicuous being that between Gen. Marmaduke, of Missouri, and Gen. Walker, of Georgia, in which the later was slain.

Undoubtedly the four most noted fatal duels fought in the United States were those between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, at Weehawken (N. J.), July 11, 1804; Stephen Decatur and James Barron, at Bladensburg (Md.), March 22, 1820; Jonathan Cilley and William J. Graves, near the boundary line of Maryland and the District of Columbia, February 24, 1839, and David Broderick and David S. Terry, near the Laguna de la Merced, about twelve miles from San Francisco (Cal.), September 13, 1859. All of the challenged parties in these encounters were mortally wounded or killed; none of the others were injured, except Barron, who, though dangerously wounded, survived. The weapons used in three of these duels were pistols, while Messrs. Cilley and Graves fought with rifles. Hamilton was a General in the army and Burr was Vice President of the United States; Decatur and Barron were post-captains of the navy; Cilley and Graves were members of Congress from Maine and Kentucky; Broderick was a United States Senator from California, and Terry was ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the same State.

There has been no strictly American code of honor, although a majority of the duels fought in the United States by gentlemen have been arranged and carried on according to the rules and regulations promiscuously adopted from the *code duello* of foreign countries. "Posting," however, is strictly an American conceit, and seems to have originated with Gen. James Wilkinson, U. S. A., whose challenge to John Randolph, member of Congress from Virginia in 1807, was disdainfully declined by the haughty Virginian, who concluded his letter as follows: "In you, sir, I can recognize no right to hold me accountable for my public or private opinion of your character that would not subject me to an equal claim from Col. Burr or Sergt. Dunbaugh. I cannot descend to your level. This is my final answer." The audacious Wilkinson was not to be thus summarily disposed of, and he indignantly replied: "I have received your letter of the 25th inst., by mail, in which you violate truth and honor to indulge the inherent malignity and rancor of your soul. On what level, pray, sir, shall we find the wretch, who, to mask his cowardice, fabricatas falsehoods, and heaps unprovoked insults upon unmerited injuries? You can not descend to my level!—vain, equivocal thing! And you believe this dastardly subterfuge will avail you, or that your lion's skin will longer conceal your true character? Embrace the alternative, still in your reach, and ascend to the level of a gentleman, if possible; act like a man, if you can, and spare me the pain of publishing to the world for an insolent, slanderous, prevaricating poltoon." No further action in the matter was taken by Randolph, and the next time Congress assembled Gen. Wilkinson stuck up, or posted notices as follows, in all the taverns and street corners of the National Capital:

HECTOR UNMASKED.—In justice to my character, I denounce to the world John Randolph, a member of Congress, as a prevaricating, base, calumniating scoundrel, poltroon and coward.

Posting became frequent in the United States after this episode, and it has been no uncommon thing to meet a card in a newspaper, or a notice in some public place, the declaration that —— —— "is an unprincipled villain and a coward." The author has witnessed many cases of this custom of posting in New Orleans, Nashville and Savannah, and calls to his mind, while writing, a young gentleman of Los Angeles, Cal., who posted a former friend (with whom he had a disturbance at a party, and subsequently sent him a challenge, which was unnoticed) "as a cur and a coward," and sat under the notice with a double-barreled shot-gun for seventeen hours.

At present all of the States and Territories of the Union, either in their constitution or laws, have rigid provisions against the giving or accepting challenges, acting as seconds, or in any way assisting those offending. A majority of the States and Territories prevent all such offenders from holding any office of profit, and quite a number of the States provide for the disfranchisement of such offenders. In California, and in several other States, the act of "posting" and publishing persons for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight, or for the use of any reproachful language—verbal, written, or printed—to or concerning persons for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight, or with intent to provoke a duel, is punishable by fine and imprisonment. There are also provisions for remedies by action for injuries arising from dueling in most of the States, and in a number there are laws providing that the survivor of a fatal duel—who may also be tried for murder—shall support the family of the deceased, either by aggregate compensation in damages to each member, or by a monthly, quarterly or annual allowance, to be determined by a court; and the slayer is also liable for and must pay all debts of the person slain or permanently disabled.

Articles 26 and 27 of section 1,342 Revised Statutes of the United States says: "No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier to fight a duel, or accept a challenge so sent. Any officer who so offends shall be dismissed from the service. Any soldier who so offends shall suffer such corporal punishment as a court-martial may direct; and all seconds or promoters of duels, and all carriers of challenges to fight duels, shall be deemed principals, and punished accordingly." Article 8 of section 1,624 says: "Such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge may be inflicted on any person in the navy who sends or accepts a challenge to fight a duel or acts as a second in a duel."

It will be seen by the foregoing that dueling in the United States has been made not only as criminal and as odious as it seems possible to make the custom, but it is also made permanently expensive to survivors of fatal encounters, in many of the States, while its indulgence either as principals or seconds, forever prohibts such offenders from holding political or other positions of profit—this last provision begin, as United States Senator Grandy, of Tennessee, once declared, while condemning the practice, "severer punishment, in the eyes of some people, even then ten years' confinement in the penitentiary." Practically, public opinion firmly sustains the consolidated enactments for the suppression of dueling in the United States; and, as an institution, it may be said to have ceased to exist in our beloved country; notwithstanding the Cash-Shannon duel in South Carolina in 1880, the Elam-Beirne meeting in Virginia in 1883, and the remarkable encounter in Louisiana between a soda-water seller and a catfish dealer of New Orleans only a few months ago, which was fought with rapiers, and lasted eighty-three minutes before either of the combatants drew blood.

BULWER'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

An Episode With a Pretty Gypsy Who Wanted to Marry on Conditions.

The recently published autobiography of Mr. Bulwer-Lytton furnishes some interesting facts about that peculiar character. Before leaving Cambridge he had enriched his experience, including an encounter with a highwayman, a night in a lonely cottage where an attempt was made to murder him, and an amour with a pretty young gypsy in whose camp he spent five or six days of romantic dalliance.

"One morning she was unusually silent and reserved. I asked her, reproachfully, why she was so cold.

"'Tell me,' she said abruptly, 'tell me truly, do you love?'

"'I do indeed. And so I thought.

"'Will your marry met, then?'

"'Marry you?'" I cried, aghast. 'Marry? alas! I would not deceive you—that is impossible.

"'I don't mean,' she cried impetuously, but not seemingly hurt at my refusal, 'I don't mean as you mean—marriage according to your fashion; I never thought of that; but marry me as we marry.'

"'How is that?'

"'You will break a piece of burnt earth with me—a tile, for instance—into two halves.'

"'Well?'

"'In grandmother's presence. That will be marriage. It lasts only five years. It is not long,' she said, pleadingly. 'And if you want to leave me before, how could I stay you?'

"Poor, dear child—for child, after all, she was, in years and in mind—how charming she looked then! Alas! I went farther for a wife and fared worse."

It is perhaps owing partly to the obvious study of literary effect in the account of these incidents that Bulwer, who impressed us for a while as a live man in the Cambridge chapters, now vanishes again into the mystic realm of imagination, and leaves one of his book heroes walking about under his name. But his next adventure, of which the heroine was the celebrated Lady Caroline Lamb (wife of the William Lamb who become Lord Melbourne) is strictly historical. Lady Caroline, who is described by Lord Lytton as "amusing, impulsive, capriciously kind-hearted," and sometimes not quite sane in the excitement of her ardent attachments, had outlived her notorious passion for Lord Byron several years, and had not quite reached the point of separation from her husband, when she fell in love with Bulwer, who was eighteen years younger than herself:

"Lady Caroline Lamb was then between 30 and 40 [she was 59 and Bulwer was 21.—*Ed.*], but looked much younger than she was, thanks, perhaps, to a slight, rounded figure and a childlike mode of wearing her hair (which was of a pale, golden color) in close curls. She had large hazel eyes, capable of much varied expression, exceedingly good teeth, a pleasant laugh, and a musical intonation of voice, despite a certain artificial drawl, habitual to what was called the Devonshire house set. Apart from these gifts, she might be considered plain. But she had, to a surpassing degree, the attribute of charm, and never failed to please if she chose to do so. Her powers of conversation were remarkable. In one of Lord Byron's letters to her, which she showed me, he said: 'You are the only woman I know who never bored me.'

"There was indeed, a wild originality in her talk, combining great and sudden contrasts, from deep pathos to infantine drollery—now sentimental, now shrewd. It sparkled with anecdotes of the great world, and of the eminent persons with whom she had been brought up, or been familiarly intimate; and, ten minutes after, it became gravely eloquent with religious enthusiasm, or shot off into metaphysical speculations—sometimes absurd, sometimes profound—generally suggestive and interesting. A creature of caprice and impulse and whim, her manner, her talk, and her character shifted their colors as rapidly as those of a chameleon. She has sent her page the round of her guests at 3 o'clock in the morning with a message that she was playing the organ that stood on the staircase at Brocket, and begged the favor of their company to hear her. Strange to say, it was a summons generally obeyed, and those who obeyed did not regret the loss of their sleep; for when the audience had assembled she soon relinquished the solemn keys of the organ, and her talk would be so brilliant and amusing that the dawn found one still listening, spell-bound, without a thought of bed.

"She interested me chiefly, however, by her recollections and graphic descriptions of Byron; with whom her intimacy had lasted during the three most brilliant years of his life in England, and whom, when they had fiercely quarreled, she had depicted in a wild romance, 'Glenarvon,' as a beautiful monster, half demon, and yet demi-god. He never forgave it, though he ought to have been flattered, for it represented him very much as, during the zenith of his social fashion, he had wished the female part of the world to believe him. At the time I now speak of there was no bitterness in her talk of him, and whatever faults she found in his character, she fired up in his defense if anyone else abused him."

One day, on arriving at Brocket, Bulwer found that he had been supplanted by a Mr. Russell, a natural son of the Duke of Bedford. The conclusion is told in a letter to an intimate friend:

"I said to her, when we were all going to bed, 'I go to-morrow before you are up. Good-bye.' She sent to my room a short note about 9 o'clock next morning, imploring me not to go till I had seen her. I went to her room. She entreated me to forgive her, threw her arms about me and cried. Of course she persuaded me to stay. We rode out. R. went with us. Although she certainly did not try to make me jealous, I soon saw that she felt for him that love of the imagination which she had felt before for me. She could not help liking me still in an affectionate way; but he was the idol of the moment. I was miserable. I left her before she got home and repaired to my room. You know my stormy paroxysms when I am violently affected. I was in one of these when she came into my room. She implored me not to give way to my passions and not to be deceived. I said to her: 'I will believe you, and be happy, if you will only say that I have no reason to be jealous of Mr. R. Say this, and I will never again insult you by being so.' She would not answer me. She said that she had known Mr. R. for a very long time, and had once felt a love for him, but not the sort of love she felt for me. I was, she said, in all respects more worthy of her affections. I went down stairs. Russell sat opposite me. He wore a ring. It was one which Lord Byron had given Lady Caroline—one which was only to be worn by those she loved. I had often worn it myself. She had wanted me to accept it, but I would not, because it was so costly. And now he wore it. Can you conceive my resentment, my wretchedness? After dinner I threw myself upon the sofa. Music was playing. Lady Caroline came to me. 'Are you mad?' said she. I looked up. The tears stood in my eyes. I could not have spoken a word for the world. What do you think she said aloud? 'Don't play this melancholy air—it affects Mr. Bulwer so that he is actually weeping.' My tears, my softness, my love, were over in a moment. I sprang up, laughed, talked, and was in the life of the company. But when we broke up for the evening I went to her, and said: 'Farewell forever. It is over. Now I see you in your true light. Vain and heartless, you have only trifled with my feelings in order to betray me. I despise as well as leave you. Instead of jealousy, I only feel contempt. Farewell. Go, and be happy.' I left Brocket the next morning very early, was here the same night, and in a fever the next; lost twenty ounces of blood; but have taken your advice, and am endeavoring to forget what I have no wish to remember."

He did not forget the affair. He used it as literary material. Lady Caroline appears in three of his hitherto unpublished fictions, and the circumstances of their parting, as well as the incident (an accident at a race) which led to their acquaintance, are told in one of these stories with minute exactness. There is a reference to the husband at the close of the letter just cited: "Lamb, by-the-bye, was particularly kind to me. I think he saw my feelings. He is a singularly fine character for a man of the world."

THE Toronto (Ontario) *Truth* says that a clergyman in New Brunswick who preached not long ago to the inmates of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum made the burden of his argument, or exhortation, the evil habit of running around from church to church.

THE POISON WE EAT.

A Cheerful and Consoling Tea Table Conversation.

What a Dealer Has to Say of Adulterated Groceries and Confections.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday, Dec. 26.)

"Fond of hot biscuit?" asked the *vis-a-vis* of the writer at a leading hotel supper table last evening. He looked healthy enough to eat anything; fully two hundred pounds of avoirdupois, and five feet eight without shoes. Good-looking, genial face, and a "bold blue eye" that ever and anon during the meal went glancing across the room to where sat two very handsome young ladies in charge of an elderly gentleman, evidently their papa. Papa, however, if a charge to keep he had, didn't keep it well enough to prevent both pairs of feminine eyes from meeting the bold blue just half way. Finally the young ladies put away the last mouthful, glanced the last glance and disappeared, right upper entrance. The "bold blue," for want of something better to do, we suppose, glanced at the narrator and remarked that "it was bad to eat hot biscuit."

"Why? Does it create indigestion?"

"Worse than that. You see, for many years, in storm and sunshine, I have been in a business in Pittsburgh that compelled me to familiarize myself with what people eat. And in observing, and I say it with a blush, dealing in all kinds of food necessaries, I have oftentimes become horrified at the adulterations which competition forces into the market, and have gone hungry to bed rather than chance eating some of the poisonous mixtures set before me at the table. The biscuit you are eating was made with cheap baking powder. All cheap baking powders contain more or less alum; it is safe to bet more than less. Now alum is death to the stomach and kidneys. Baking powder should be made of bi-carbonate of soda, corn starch and pure cream of tartar. Alum is a cheap substitute for pure cream of tartar. Every bite you take of that biscuit means a good dose of alum."

"Have some of the sliced pine apple, sir," interrupted the waiter.

"No. Decidedly no. Sliced pine apple? Only a week ago I was in a factory where they can that stuff. Dirty, greasy faced girls, with hands all cut and bleeding from peeling off the prickly outside. Hands bleeding, filled with dirt, and all this mixing with the fruit as it went into the cans. The same day I visited an oyster packing establishment. You ought to see the women who open the oysters for canning. It would make you sick to think of the filth mixed with canned oysters. But some excellent canned goods are prepared, and you can always detect them. The name of the packer will be conspicuously displayed on the can. However, he will put up 'seconds,' or inferior goods, not to say anything of short weight. On these he never puts his name or location. Cream of tartar itself comes in for adulteration with bi-carbonate of soda and grape sugar. The pure crystals are worth 40 cents a pound, and the spurious about 3½ cents a pound."

"Pass the mustard," said a guest at the table.

"There is a poor fellow deserves to be pitied," remarked the heavy weight. "That mustard is made of mustard shells, which is the refuse of the seed, or perhaps of corn meal with yellow ochre for coloring. There he goes again, reaching for the pepper. Ground pepper is principally oil meal to make it heavy, mouldy crackers to make bulk, and lamp blacking for coloring, but it's cheap and has a ready sale. You can feel assured that all ground spices are more or less adulterated."

"Syrup on your cakes?" chimed in the waiter.

"Naw. Just as soon eat arsenic. Look at that man giving his cakes a bath with it. Cheap syrup, and that is cheap syrup, is made of glucose, and glucose is as a rule made from corn. There is nothing harmful about corn, but it is made into a starch which in turn is treated with muriatic acid so that it can become glucose. From glucose is made grape sugar. To make the sugar a certain amount of lime must be used to extract a portion of the acid. When the sugar is made it still contains a large proportion of muriatic acid and lime. The syrup is 80 per cent. grape sugar. Now eat much of it, containing as it does lime and muriatic acid, and then tell me what becomes of your stomach and kidneys. It's horrible.

"See that poor deluded victim diving into that tumbler of jelly, or may be it's peach butter, made from old dried, wormy peaches and apples which the commission merchant almost threw away, and then flavored to suit the name. The jellies are full of glucose, not much else besides coloring matter, flavoring extracts and essential oils. It's glucose in nearly everything.

"A young lady asked me the other day to buy her some chocolate caramels. Do you now if I hadn't thought so much of her I would have done it, and when I told her they were poisonous she said I was a mean stingy old thing, and needn't come around at night any more and help burn her papa's gas. Caramels, the best of them, are made from glucose cream and butter. The glucose, or grape sugar, makes them stick and have a delightful elasticity. They are boiled in cream, and are three-fourths glucose. The cheap caramels are made in the same way, except that skim milk and clean tallow supplant the cream and butter. In stick candies terra alba is used. It is clay, dirt if you will, and very injurious. Terra alba and grape sugar make a nicer looking and cheaper candy than pure sugar. The same girl I was telling you about wanted to compromise on licorice drops. Worse and worse. They are made from the sweepings and leavings in the stick licorice factory. That's where your 'Jumbos' and 'Whales' come from in the candy trade. Lamp blacking is also used in making them. What did the confectioners do before glucose was invented? Used cream of tartar, and in caramels gum arabic. Too costly now. Gum arabic would make caramels worth a dollar a pound. There is no pure stick candy in the market. All adulterated."

"Bring me a cup of green tea," said a guest to the waiter.

"Did you hear him? He wants green tea, that smart fellow, and there isn't a pound of green tea in the United States but what is impure."

"Not since the appointment of Tea Inspectors."

"You are as green as the tea. The Inspectors may prevent impure tea being brought from China, but Yankee ingenuity is equal to the emergency, and the tea is adulterated and poisoned after it lands in New York. The only brands of pure tea in the market that it is safe to bet on are "Souchong," "Assam," "Oolong" and "Basket-fired Japan."

"How about coffee?"

"There is very little ground coffee used in Pittsburgh, and you can't tamper with the grain. In ground coffee chiccory is about the only substitute, and it don't do much harm. Time flies, don't it? Hope you have enjoyed your supper. I must be going. Got to sell a customer large bill of groceries to-night. Right you are: nothing is more enjoyable than a sociable chat at meal time," and the communicative groceryman moved on and out.

THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE.

Anonymous Letters Written to Cashier Breckenridge.

The Object Apparently to Intimidate Him From Testifying.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, December 25.—A number of threatening letters have been received recently by F. C. Breckenridge, a nephew of the late Capt. Nutt, intimating that his life will be taken. Breckenridge will be an important witness in the coming trial of James Nutt in Pittsburgh. The first letter was received on December 1. It is as follows:

"You — —, what are you afraid of, when you meet me on the streets. You look like a dog, you skulking murderer. I'll have your heart's blood. The paupers out the line want money to defend that devil in jail. The rope is ready for him, and you are the one who has put it there. Curse you; your days are numbered. Tell Lizzie Nutt to sell her piano and let the paupers move out of the brick house. Dukes is dead, but his avengers live. There are no paupers in the Dukes family; they never lie or beg. How do you think you will feel when the bullets rattle through your old bones? They are ready for you. Good-bye until we see you in court. [Signed] GOGGLES."

The other night the following letter was found under the door of the residence of Col. Ewing Brownfield, President of the People's Bank, of which Breckenridge is cashier:

"Mr. Brownfield—Be on your guard. Clark Breckenridge will be shot at his desk. This is your first and last warning. Again, be on your guard. This is not the town for his home."

Some of the sentences are omitted from the first letter because they are too indecent for publication. The author seems to have the happy faculty of obscene writing which was so conspicuous a characteristic of Dukes. The object of the writer seems to be to intimidate Mr. Breckenridge from appearing as a witness. But he is in no wise alarmed by them.

A YOUNG CONGRESS.

The Youngest Set of Lawmakers That Ever Met in the House.

(Washington Special.)

This is probably the most youthful looking House of Representatives ever assembled. There are at least fifty members to whom the Clerk might have proposed the question asked of John Randolph: Are you of the required age? and to which Randolph's historic reply was the first suggestion of the ready wit that never forsook him in his long Congressional career. But if few gray heads there is an ample supply of bald ones. Fully two-thirds of the members are bald and seen from the galleries that shining white oasis in the centre of the seat of wisdom seems almost like a Congressional badge. Fyan, of Missouri, is said to be the youngest member, and Wait, of Connecticut, the oldest. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Randall, Cox, of New York, are among those who have had the longest and most distinguished Congressional careers. Eaton, Kellogg and Poland come from the Senate and are expected to be models of dignity and wisdom. There are many historic names whose mention recalls illustrious ancestors—among them, Clay of Kentucky; Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Morse, of Massachusetts, and Green, of North Carolina. We hear so much of the great wealth of many members that the question naturally arises, What has become of the poor men? Is the tendency of political life to-day to bring only rich men to the front? Most of the members are well-to-do and many of them are millionaires. In old times a rich politician was an anomaly. It was not considered good taste for a public man to live sumptuously or entertain luxuriously. There was an eccentric idea that the hands grasping the helm of state should be clean and hardy and that the true representative of the people was he who had some personal knowledge of toil and poverty and could sympathize knowingly with the hardships and burdens of the laboring classes. "Mais nous avons change tout cela." Nowadays a poor man in public life is a rarity and capital is the main object of legislation. Hewitt, Belmont, Washburn, Morse and Robinson are by no means the only Congressional millionaires. The reports in the daily papers of the details of Congressional banquets and lunches remind one of the feasts of Lucullus.

What Came of Being a Deadhead.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

"What a little thing will get away with a public man!" said a citizen of Michigan the other day. "Only a year ago and all we could hear 'Begole,' 'Begole,' the greatest and best man in the State. He was the man of the people, who would never truckle to the railway monopolies. People were excited about the railroads and they looked up to 'Uncle Josiah' as their deliverer. When the disclosure about Governor Begole asking a railroad for 'one of them little red books, also one for Mrs. Begole,' came out, our people refused to believe it; but now that the proof has appeared, there is weeping and wailing. Why, sir, a year ago Begole was talked of up here for President of the United States, but now he couldn't be elected ditch master in a back township. Asking for that pass killed him dead in Michigan."

Why They Pass Mr. Bayard By.

(Washington Letter to Augusta Chronicle.)

The practical statesmen here laugh at the suggestion of Mr. Bayard's Presidential nomination. They say no Southerner and no man from a small State and no aristocrat and no person disliked by the whole West will be struck by National Convention lightning next year.

CLERK ROWAND'S DEFENSE.

His Answer to the Civil Suit of the County.

He Makes a General and Particular Denial—Other Court News of Interest.

The affidavit of defense of A. H. Rowand, Clerk of Courts, to the suit of the County Commissioners, was filed in the Prothonotary's office on Monday, about five minutes before the close of office hours. In answer to the various statements of the affidavit of claim he says: "It is true A. H. Rowand was elected Clerk of Courts in 1878 by a large majority, and re-elected in 1881 by a very much larger majority. It is not true the defendant has received fees and money belonging to the plaintiffs amounting to $187,358 84, less $31,870 93 paid to magistrates, witnesses and constables. It is not true he has only accounted for $141,785 66, leaving $45,573 18 unaccounted for. In the itemized bill of particulars of the plaintiff between $3,000 and $4,000 are charged in numbers and terms where no money was received, and between $3,000 and $4,000 are charged twice or duplicated in the plaintiffs' affidavit, and many other charges are erroneous and false, such as charging the defendant with money which had been deposited as security for the appearance of defendants, and which was returned to the party entitled thereto upon the disposition of the case for which the money was in bail. The bill of particulars sworn to by R. E. Mercer is incorrect, and in almost every item thereof, in this: It mingles and blends in 'hotch potch' the fees received by the defendant in his office as Clerk of Courts, and the fees received for other county official costs to be distributed to the parties entitled thereto. Of the item of $11,445, received from S. Bing, only $6,867 was due the county of Allegheny, and only that sum was payable to the county as officers' fees, all of which has been turned into the county treasury; the residue was due to other parties; the county of Allegheny has no legal right thereto. Of the $900 recovered from the city of Pittsburgh only $50 was due the county, which was duly turned in and the residue was distributed to the parties entitled thereto. The items of $500 and $400 'bail' are mischarges. It was deposits of money in lieu of bail and upon the disposition of the cases was returned to the parties entitled thereto. The items of credits in the plaintiffs' bill of particulars are grossly incorrect, and do not show near all the defendant's legal and lawful disbursements to witnesses, magistrates and others. A very large amount in excess of the amounts credited has been paid by the defendant; the exact amount cannot be herein stated accurately, for the reason that at the fire of May 7, 1882 a large number of probated bills were either destroyed or lost, and some of the memorandum books were either mislaid or destroyed, wherein accounts were kept showing payments made to persons entitled to receive the same. The defendant further says he has paid to the county of Allegheny all the fees of his office during his terms for which suit is brought, and he is not indebted to the county in the sum of $45,979 88 as asserted in the affidavit of R. E. Mercer; nor is he indebted to the county in any sum of money whatever. The county of Allegheny is indebted to the defendant, and the Controller unjustly and illegally retains his monthly salary in violation of law. The defendant further says that he has further legal defense to the claim sued in this: that each item of charge in the plaintiffs' bill of particulars embraces money in no way belonging to or due the county of Allegheny, and for which the county has no right to maintain an action; that the aggregate of such illegal charges if separated would exceed the sum of $50,000."

Mr. Rowand files with his affidavit and makes part thereof a copy of the bill of particulars filed by the plaintiff, and opposite each item charged against him has written his defense thereto. The notes written by him are self-explanatory, and are as follows, each one suited to its case: "In course of collection," "This amount recovered and paid out," "No money in the case," "In course of collection," "Duplicate charge" and "should be credits." The whole makes seventy-one written and printed pages. The case will now be placed on the issue docket, and as Common Pleas Court No. 2 is pretty well up with business may be placed on trial before many weeks.

A DUPLICATE TUNNEL.

One of General Joe Johnston's Stories About Sherman's March.

(From the Century.)

General Joseph E. Johnston, who commanded the Confederate forces engaged in resisting the advance upon Atlanta, once narrated the following incident, which well illustrated the impression Sherman had made upon the minds of the Southern soldiery at that time as a commander of resources and ready expedients. Johnston stood on the Kenesaw Mountain, watching with his glass the movements of his enemy's wagon trains on the great plain to the northward. A staff officer came riding up with the news that the rebel cavalry had got in the rear of Sherman's army and had burned a number of railroad bridges. The officer had been forced to make a detour of two days to get around the Union army. Scarcely had he finished speaking when a whistle was heard and a moving train appeared in the distance, showing that Sherman had already rebuilt the bridges and reopened his communications. Walking past a group of soldiers lounging in the shade, a few minutes later, the General overheard them discussing Sherman's chances of success. Said one of them: "We'll make a Moscow campaign and destroy his whole army." "How can you make it a Moscow campaign without any snow?" asked his less enthusiastic comrade. "I mean that we'll cut his communications, destroy everything and starve him out. We'll burn all the bridges." "Don't you know he carries duplicate bridges along with him?" "Well, we'll blow up the big tunnel." "Oh, hell!" exclaimed the other man, with a look of disgust, "you don't know old Tecumseh Sherman. He's got a duplicate tunnel, too!"

WESTFIELD, MASS., Feb. 18, 1882.

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BROWN ON THE RAMPAGE.

Congressman BROWN, of the Lycoming-Tioga district of this State, announces to a waiting and anxious nation that as soon as he gets a chance to fire it in, he will submit to Congress a constitutional amendment to guarantee all citizens their civil, uncivil and all other kinds, varieties and descriptions of rights. The Constitution, as BROWN proposes to doctor it, will declare that—

Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to protect citizens of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights, privileges and immunities, whether the same shall be invaded by the legislative, executive or judicial authority in a State or the neglect to exercise such authority, or by persons or corporations acting in violation of such authority, and to assure to all citizens the equal protection of the law.

Probably BROWN don't exactly know the full force and effect of his amendment, but it really suggests a far more sweeping revolution of the American theory of government than Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS proposed in 1861, in setting up the Southern Confederacy. BROWN virtually proposes to abolish all the States of the Union, while Mr. DAVIS merely sought to divide them between two distinct nationalities, without impairing their powers. Of the two nostrums proposed, that of Mr. DAVIS, by all odds is to be preferred. It is less dangerous than the sweeping centralization that suggests itself to the mighty mind of BROWN.

It will be observed BROWN proposes to place under the legislative control of Congress, all "the rights, privileges and immunities" of citizens of the United States, without qualification or reservation. This follows the citizens from the cradle to the grave; in his going out and coming in; at the church, the theatre, the faro bank; in business and matrimony; at the workshop and in the store—at school and college—on railroads and steamboats—wherever the citizen can be supposed to have "rights, privileges and immunities," BROWN proposes Congress shall take charge and regulate. "Rights, privileges and immunities" covers about every field of human endeavor. BROWN wants Congress to attend to the entire business. He would leave nothing for the States, abolish them in fact, for when the Federal Government takes charge of all the "rights, privileges and immunities" of the citizen, what is there left? Nothing that we can discern.

We implore BROWN to go slow. The fathers of the Republic were not such an altogether bad lot, that their work must go down before the iconoclastic BROWN. Save the pieces, BROWN. Posterity has its claims. Don't be emulous of the youth who fired the Ephesian temple. Better live in history as one of the innumerable and unknown BROWN family, innocent of their country's ruin.

LOTTERY AND POLITICS.

The Louisiana lottery is a big institution, with ramifications extending to the most remote parts of the country. As lotteries go, we presume it is as fair an enterprise of the kind as can be found. But no lotteries go well; they are demoralizing in cultivating the gambling habit in secrecy, and there are few communities that have not felt the evil influence of this particular one. It is backed by the names of Generals BEAUREGARD and EARLY, who certify to the honesty of the drawings, for which service they get princely salaries. The lottery company employs the ablest lawyers in the country, and at the Postoffice Department and in the courts fights every inch of the ground for the privilege of conducting its business; and paves the way with gold, if necessary.

In Louisiana, the lottery company is a formidable element in the politics of the State. In some way or other it is legalized in the State Constitution, and seems beyond the reach of legislative prohibition. It seeks to control nominations and conventions, and drive from public life all who oppose its particular business. This has stirred up a rebellion, and in the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge on Thursday, very explicit resolutions were adopted on the subject, although the Platform Committee had been "set-up" to smother any expression. A resolution condemning lottery gambling and calling on the Legislature to suppress it, was offered as an independent proposition, and adopted by a decided majority. The resolution declares lotteries are the worst form of the vice, "not only by inciting breaches of faith and embezzlement in efforts to get rich on the turn of the wheel, but demoralizing society, corrupting politics and impeding legislation." This indicates an aggressive war to be carried on in Louisiana against the lottery company.

THE IRON HAND IN IRISH AFFAIRS.

The record of the past week shows that there is little reason to hope for an immediate improvement in Irish affairs. The civilized world is shocked with the ever-recurring recital of imprisonments and hangings going on in Ireland for political offences. The week opened with the execution of O'DONNELL in London, and from the light now thrown upon his case, there is grave reason to doubt that full justice was done him. The following day POOLE was hanged in Dublin for the murder of a supposed informer. At the winter assizes in Cork city a number of men were arraigned for an alleged conspiracy in Mayo-Glasgow dynamitards, with the notorious MCDERMOTT at the head of the list, on trial at Edinburgh for imputed complicity in explosions that took place some time ago, and for which some half a dozen persons have already received sentence of penal servitude. In Russia itself, during the most active period of Nihilism, we can scarcely find a parallel to what is almost daily transpiring under the Constitutional Government of England. The services of the informer, the jailor and official hangman are being constantly called into requisition by Her Majesty's Government. The Prime Minister of the British Empire cannot attend the morning church services at Hawarden without the protection of an armed constable. The stray bullet of an avenging Irishman or the terrible shock of an infernal machine, may disturb the order of the services at any moment. The Houses of Parliament, London Bridge, the Abbey, Bank of England and other public buildings are closely guarded—as much so as if threatened by a foreign invasion. Lord SPENCER, the Irish Executive, cannot pay the compliments of the season by a pleasant visit to a hospitable Irish Earl without having the road over which the journey is to be made lined with armed police within a few feet of one another. Verily, the way of a Government that rules its subjects with an iron hand, like that of the transgressor, is hard. And it is as true of Governments as of individuals, that conscience makes cowards of them all. Let England return to constitutional methods in Ireland, deal out even handed, justice to all classes of her people, by removing grievances that provoke discontent and a rebellious spirit, and then we may reasonably hope to witness an era of peace, prosperity and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

GETTING AWAY FROM MAHONE.

The extreme course of the MAHONE faction in Virginia, in endeavoring to excite a war of races, is driving away from it some of its best men in the Legislature. Last week Mr. HAZELWOOD, of Henrico, a white Republican of the House of Delegates, whose independent course has drawn the fire of the MAHONE organs, formally took leave of the coalition party; he declared himself a Republican, but would not indorse the slanders against the people of Virginia which had been distributed over the country. Mr. HAZELWOOD in his speech read this extract from MAHONE'S organ, the Richmond *Whig*, of Wednesday last:

All free government is overturned in Virginia. There is no liberty here. No man has any rights which the Bourbon funders respect. Life has no protection and murder has full immunity. It took a war to free the colored people of the South. It may take another to fully free the Southern white people. If need be, let it come. We repeat it. Let it come. Give us liberty or give us death.

He declared his opposition to a policy of this character, which looks to a war among the people of Virginia, and rather than further it, said he would prefer to be remanded back to private life. The recent accessions to the Conservatives will give them two-thirds majority in the Legislature, and so make the veto of MAHONE'S Governor of very little account.

We object to the suggestion, which comes from Washington, to make C. L. MAGEE Secretary of War in President ARTHUR'S Cabinet. 'Tis true, the youthful CAMERON held that position, although he never "set a squadron in the field," whose proxy our "Krist" holds for general purposes, such as regulating the division of the spoils in Pennsylvania, instructing the Legislature how not to make an apportionment, to attend the National Convention, and say for CAMERON who shall be nominated for President. But this Cabinet business is another matter, and we must consider it. He cannot be spared just now. Another thing, he is not entitled to trap up, so long as young HARRY of the West is in the spring time and bloom of youth. He was set aside to the great loss of his party in this State, for one MITCHELL, for U. S. Senator, and if there is to be one of our constituents honored with the civil control of the army, HARRY OLIVER is just the man. Let the Iron City have the Secretary of War, the Government foundry will follow, and we shall hear no more of trouble from within or without our borders.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER is in a bad way. The Republican Congressmen resent his attempted leadership, and summarily sit down on all his ambitious strivings in that direction. For KEIFER to propose anything is sufficient warrant for his political associates to reject it. And, to make matters worse, whenever he attempts a speech the reporters and correspondents leave the gallery in a body, returning when he gets through. This to mark their appreciation of his discourteous and insulting methods to the paternity when Speaker. The usual proposition to pay the retiring officials of the House a month's extra pay, is hung up for investigation, because KEIFER at the close of the last session, when the work had all been done, dismissed certain employes and appointed his favorites and relatives, that they might come in for the pay during the recess. In this way a nephew of the Speaker has drawn $4,000 salary without a stroke of work. Mr. KEIFER is not to have a bed of roses in this Congress.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is to the front with another plan for putting an end to polygamy, which he elaborates in the New York *Independent* rather than on the floor of the Senate. The Senator opposes President ARTHUR'S plan for the government of Utah Territory by a commission, and does not believe that either the Word of the LORD or the sword of GIDEON is essential to suppress polygamy. That job he is confident can be done if Congress will pass a little bill that he has just introduced, suspending female suffrage in Utah, ordering the publicity of every species of matrimonial ceremony, and giving additional powers to the courts in respect to compelling evidence. Mr. EDMUNDS was just as confident of the wonderful efficacy of another little bill upon the same subject that he drew and got Congress to pass a year ago. But it proved to be an utter failure. The Mormons laugh at it, and President JOHN TAYLOR of the Mormon Church, tears it all to pieces in a legal way not at all complimentary to the constitutional lore of its author.

The "property limitation" advocates have prepared their amendment to the Constitution and nothing is now wanting but its submission by Congress and its adoption by three-fourths of the States. It reads as follows:

No citizens of any of the States, Territories or District, comprising the United States, shall be permitted to possess, in all kinds of property, an aggregate value of more than ten millions of dollars, which sum shall be the limit of property in any individual's ownership. And whenever and wherever such ownership shall be found to exceed the limit above named, the surplus shall all be condemned as a public nuisance and a public peril, and be accordingly confiscated into the United States Treasury. And the States, etc., shall, each and all, enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation; failing which, Congress shall so enforce it.

It will be a great comfort to most people to know that they must stop when they have accumulated ten millions of dollars, under the pains and penalties of confiscation of the surplus. It will save the masses a world of bother what to do with the excess. A man who is not satisfied with ten millions must be set down as somewhat greedy and avaricious, and should be suppressed.

THE HOLMAN boom has disappeared from the columns of DANA'S *Sun*, and the New York *Times* in hunting up causes suggests these explanations:

It is rumored that Mr. Holman, soon after the publication of his so-called portrait, informed the *Sun* that he proposed to begin a suit against it for libel.

There is another story, to the effect that when Mr. Logan started a private boom based upon the great principles of "eternal hostility to Fitz John Porter and to the English Grammar" the *Sun* perceived that the Logan boom was a more preposterous joke than its own Holman boom, and thereupon abandoned the latter. This is a theory which is not entirely untenable, for the Logan boom is at least as absurd as the Holman boom.

This is whistling LOGAN down the wind with a vengeance, but there is reason in it, as it has been denied on behalf of BLAINE, CONKLING and GRANT, they are in an agony of anxiety to make LOGAN President, as reported by LOGAN'S backers. The Presidency is not for the swarthy Egyptian. He is the sole living representative, in active life and available for the nomination, of the old school of pig-headed, obstinate, narrow-minded, determined politicians of the school of THAD STEVENS, MORTON and ZACH CHANDLER. The country has no further use for them.

A RECENT law in this State requires the removal from the county almshouses of children over the age of fourteen years. It has long been recognized that the influences of almshouse life upon children were perpetuating a race of paupers and criminals. The first thing to do was to separate the children from these influences. This the act in question will accomplish. But it is easier to enact a law prohibiting the maintenance of children at the almshouses than it is to determine what is the best thing to do with the children afterward. The act says they may be placed in respectable private families, they may be placed in children's homes, or they may be placed in industrial schools to be created by the counties. One of the first good effects of the act is that it compels the people of the counties to look into the whole subject of caring for the pauper minors, to consider the best way of making them useful, self-supporting citizens, and to take some immediate action toward meeting a responsibility which had much better be shouldered at first than at last.

MR. HOPKINS' proposed bill to restrict the alien ownership of public lands in the Territories, attracts much attention and meets general approval. English noblemen and land companies own tracts ranging from a hundred thousand to a million of acres. The bill prepared by Mr. HOPKINS, in the case of aliens, proposes to limit the ownership of public lands to one thousand acres. This, however, is not intended to apply to foreigners who make declaration of an intention to become American citizens. If aliens acquire more than a thousand acres the bill prevents them from holding the excess more than two years. The penalty for violating the proposed act is forfeiture of title and reversion of the land to the United States. The bill provides that all associations and corporations formed under the laws of foreign Governments shall be treated as aliens.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

HANGING and enforced immigration, with the cultivation of a race of informers like CAREY, seem to have exhausted the resources of British statesmanship in Ireland.

IT is announced that JOHN JARRETT, late President of the Amalgamated Association, will be a candidate for Congress next year. How does this strike General NEGLEY, Colonel HERRON and Major SLAGLE?

THE great increase in the number of tramps, visible in the city and suburbs, calls for measures to cure the evil. There is a severe law on the statute book, by which they can be put to work on the streets or otherwise by any committing magistrate.

THE cordial meeting between Pope LEO XIII and the Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, has more significance in Europe than usually attaches to courtesies of that character, owing to the political relations hitherto existing. That it means a more friendly intercourse in the future is gathered from the visit as certain.

PROPOSALS are in order for a tariff plank for the Democratic National platform. The Philadelphia *Times* furnishes the following:

A revenue tariff sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government economically administered, and scrupulously maintain the national credit, with just discriminations in favor of productive home industry and against all monopoly.

THE New York *Herald* thinks there is a speculative "trade dollar ring" operating at Washington, interested in the redemption of the coins at par, insisting that they haven't any of them themselves, but are only afraid the poor people of the country at large will suffer if Congress does not buy up the coins at their face value. They need not be in the least alarmed about these "poor people," they have sold their trade dollars at a discount.

THE excited contest in Louisiana for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, has been terminated by the renomination of Governor MCENERY. He was elected Lieutenant Governor four years ago, and succeeded to the executive office on the death of Governor WILTZ. There has been much feeling engendered in the contest, and it is not improbable there will be considerable defection, and possibly an independent candidate.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S supporters talk confidently. They seem to rely much on the use of the Federal patronage to carry him through. When reminded of the failure of JOHN TYLER and ANDREW JOHNSON to get a renomination by this means, they reply that the cases are not alike, because they went back on the party that elected them to the Vice Presidency, but ARTHUR has not. The one difficulty in the way is the election of delegates by districts, instead of by the old plan of selection by State conventions.

THE Senatorial contest in Ohio is putting on a very ugly look. The partisans of PAYNE and PENDLETON, the two leading candidates, are waging savage warfare, both claiming the nomination of their candidate a certainty. There is no certainty about it, and PENDLETON failing we look to see either THURMAN, WARD, CONVERSE or a new man take the lead. The Standard monopoly argument is used against Mr. PAYNE with great effect, because of his son's connection with the overgrown and oppressive corporation, and the fact its power is used to promote the elder PAYNE'S canvass.

THERE will be a national convention called in Washington about the 1st of May, which will probably attract some attention. The call will be signed by representatives of the Knights of Labor, the Grangers, the Greenback Labor party, Independents and Prohibitionists. In short, it is a scheme to unite the opposition of the two old parties and present a candidate for the Presidential race of 1884. One of the leaders in the movement says that General BUTLER will be the candidate of these varied factions. The General has had experience with the "two old parties" as well as with all these divisions, and certainly fills the bill.

FRANCE has done a graceful thing in withdrawing her embargo on the importation of American hog products. The Minister of Commerce has given recent notice to the department prefects that the decree of February 18, 1881, prohibiting the importation of American salt pork, has been rescinded. The prefects are advised to see that hog products coming from the United States are fully cured, and those making use of such meats are recommended to have them fully cooked, as it is scientifically and experimentally established that thorough salting and cooking destroy trichinosis where it exists. Germany, on the other hand, still keeps up a commercial war on American manufactures of hog products. It is surmised BISMARCK has been reading Judge KELLEY on Protection and become a convert to the doctrine.

Notable Centennial of Sunday.

On the 23rd of December, 1783, George Washington surrendered to Congress, then in session at Annapolis, the commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United Colonies, which he had held for eight years and a half, since the middle of June, 1775. The President, in accordance with a resolution of Congress last week issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the event, and inviting its appropriate commemoration.

The records of Congress show that on Saturday, the 20th of December, 1783, a letter was read from Washington, informing this body for what purpose he had arrived in Annapolis, and asking whether Congress desired to receive his resignation "in writing or at an audience." Thereupon it was resolved that the Commander-in-Chief "be admitted to a public audience on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock," and that a public entertainment should be given to him the day previous.

On that memorable Tuesday, then the Staes being assembled, and Washington "being admitted and seated, the President' after a pause," as the records tell us, "informed him that the United States in Congress assembled were prepared to receive his communications." Then the General arose and delivered a brief address, which produced a deep impression. These were his words:

"Happy in confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was suspended by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven.

"The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations, and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence and the assistance I have received from my countrymen increases with every review of the momentous contest.

* * *

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping.

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I hereby offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

Novel Theory About Catching Colds

In the January number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Dr. C. E. Page advances a theory which, if not entirely new, has been substantiated by his own experience and experiments in a novel and somewhat startling manner. Instead of "feeding" a cold, he would "starve" it. Personally, he says, he was from infancy up, and for many years, subject to all the various forms of cold. At last he chose a frugal diet, chiefly cereals of fruit, and lived on two meals a day, skipping a meal when the symptoms of indigestion appeared. Since adopting this plan he has not suffered from colds.

On the contrary, he has purposely exposed himself to test its efficacy, wearing as he says, low shoes and walking in snow and slop until both socks and shoes were saturated, sitting an hour in that condition and going to bed without warming feet, removing flannel under-garments in mid-winter on the approach of colder weather; going without an overcoat; sitting with a current of air blowing directly on his head and shoulders; sitting entirely naked in a draught on a very cold, damp night in the fall, for fifteen minutes, before going to bed; rising from bed on a cold, rainy morning, and sitting naked for an hour writing, and then putting on shirt and trousers only, the shirt almost saturated with rain and the trousers quite damp by hanging by the window—these and similar experiments he has tried without catching cold. His theory is that cold is "a filth disease," arising largely from indigestion, and is, as we know, often the beginning of other diseases, such as fever.

IN a letter written by Mr. A. M. Sullivan of the counsel for Patrick O'Donnell, giving his reasons for objecting to the appearance of Gen. Roger A. Pryor as counsel for O'Donnell at the trial, he says:

"Up to a few week ago it was notorious that there was no popular feeling against our client here in London. A few days ago, however, attempts were simultaneously made to destroy two trains on the underground railway laden with workingmen, their wives, and children. It was an act for which a hundred causes might be found without laying it at the door of Irish or Irish-American perpetrators. But when the cable telegraphed the news (perhaps falsely) that Irish-American journals and public speakers, prominent on O'Donnell's behalf, had glorified and, as it were, adopted the outrages, and when one such speaker was reported to have declared that they had or would have a fund not only to defend O'Donnell, but to defend and provide for others like him, it became obvious to us all that O'Donnell's chance of a really dispassionate jury was gone, and that Gen. Pryor's public participation in the trial would be held to have a meaning and significance which (however foreign to that honorable gentleman's personal character and professional mission) would be fatal to the man whose life it is our task to defend."

Both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Russell, however, offered to retire from the case in favor of Mr. Pryor, provided that O'Donnell approved of such a step.

THE forthcoming report of Secretary Edge, of the Sate Board of Agriculture, shows that the value of the dairy products of Pennsylvinia for the past year was $40,649,106. The average price of butter was 25 cents per pound; of cheese, 12 cents; milk, per quart, 4 cents, and of dairy cows, $40, while the cost was 20 cents for butter, 8 cents for cheese, 3 cents for milk and $30 for dairy cows. The total value of the grass crop, 5,623,308 tons, is placed at $84,349,629. The annual value of cereals is said to be $72,401,736,30, which included 438,000 bushels barley, 593,326 bushels of buckwheat, 63,621 bushels of rye and 19,462,405 bushels of wheat. The number of horned cattle in the State is 1,740,227, and their value, $51,989,180. There are 2,827 established ments for sawing lumber; value of sawed lumber, $22,457,359. Nine silk manufactories; value of raw silk, $1,207,795. The gross value of manufactured products is $3,491,840.

THE *Courier-Journal* states that Mr. Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, who arrived in Louisville a few days ago from Florida, recently concluded the purchase of 4,000,000 acres of land in the "flower State." The price paid was $1,000,000 or only 25 cents per acre. The entire purchase lies in the southwestern part of Florida, and under present conditions is almost worthless. It is supposed to contain tracts of very fertile ground, which are ready for cultivation, and it was these and the possibility of improving the other which induced the purchase.

"WAS Eve the first woman," was the title of a lecture recently delivered down East. Of course we didn't hear the lecture, but we know the first woman that ever used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never experienced such a happy cure for her cough and cold.

THE expense of the war on which France entered when she undertook, in 1870, to march on Berlin, is now declared to be $1, 727,000,000. As the war began in August and ended in January, the cost to France was nearly $10,000,000 a day, besides the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

To cure disease and prevent its return, take *Peruna*.

DIO LEWIS has accepted a challenge from Mr. Finch to debate, in the presence of Ohio audiences, the relative value of prohibition and temperance. Mr. Finch is the champion of prohibition in its most sweeping form.

DR. I. C. MCLAUGHLIN, Wolfesville, N. C., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and I now feel like a new man."

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Its Obligations and Duties, as Well as Its Rights and Privileges.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Irish Patriots, Fenians, Invincibles acting against the British domination of Ireland, may be in order in the English Parliament of Lords or Commons, and in the Queen's dominions elsewhere, but no truly American statesman, worthy of a seat in our Congress of the United States, can be a Fenian or Irish Invincible, nor belong to or affiliate with any clan of Irishmen against England, of Hungarians against Austria, Greeks against Turkey, Poles or Nihilists against Russia, etc., etc. The United States of America, as a friendly member of the family of civilized nations, cannot presume to allow nor officially countenance any of her native born or naturalized citizens, in acts of crime nor against the laws and good order of other countries. Should a naturalized American citizen—an alien from Poland—hating Russia with earnest Polish bitterness, voluntarily go back to his native home within the rule of the Czar, and confederate with the Nihilists for the Emperor's death or overthrow, and he be arrested, tried, convicted and condemned to execution by Russian law, what impudence it would be for some Polish-American citizen who fortunately or unfortunately was a member of our Congress, to ask Congress and the President to interfere in behalf of the irate Pole, who by his own free and unauthorized acts, put himself quite beyond any just claim on our Government for protection or interference? The protection of the stars and stripes is only due to those good orderly American citizens who do nothing, by any of their own acts of violence, indiscretion or crime to forfeit it. When any American citizen goes to Russia, France, Turkey, England, China, or elsewhere, he must expect to obey the laws of that country while there, and if he violates their laws or joins those who resist its authority, he must himself suffer the consequences without any redress or interference from our Government. Any other doctrine is moral treason against the peaceful reciprocity comity, that should exist among the civilized nations of earth.

To be an American citizen is not, as some silly ones seem to think, a free passport into any foreign country, to menace at their discretion the peace of its communities or the authority of its laws and government, with the implied assurance that our Congress and President will interpose for their rescue; or feel affronted—"snubbed and insulted" *a la* Finerty—if our so called American citizen criminals are punished the same as any other lawbreakers.

If our country is a "city of refuge" for Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Irishmen, Poles, Russians, let them remain here as good subjects, and act go back to expose themselves to arrest, so as to involve our country in a quarrel of nations for their personal gratification. Mr. Finerty may froth and foam about O'Donnell's execution as a "snub to the United States," but he may as well cease his ravings, for he cannot lash true American citizens into Ireland's quarrel with England. No doubt some thoughtless bitter Irishmen would rejoice to have us at war with England, so that they might join the affray and satiate their Irish revenge. But Ireland's quarrel with England is no concern of the United States nor of the Irish-American citizens. Non-intervention with the domestic affairs and internal laws and government of foreign countries, was the doctrine of the wise, far-seeing George Washington, and is our true course to-day. As we regard our own rights of home rule and governmental authority, as inviolably sacred against all foreign interference, so must we respect the rights and authorities of other civilized Governments within their own domain. Interfere with no other governing authority beyond what we may allow them to do us. Our country's neutral policy should be so well marked and clearly defined that all our citizens, as also all adventurous discontents who have Irish, Polish or Nihilist revenge to satiate, may know that our country shall not be the place of organization and rendezvous for their bold warlike schemes, whether seeming to be in conflict of harmony with our current American ideas or sympathies. As true Americans we may sincerely feel in sympathy with Ireland, Hungary or Poland, and it is competent for any one on his own personal responsibility, as did the noble Lafayette, to essay the defense or rescue of the people whose real or supposed wrongs he would redress. But he may not do so on the supposition that our Government should or would interpose for his release from the fate of war he had dared to risk.

O'Donnell was full of Irish zeal for his native land, and risked his own life heroically for Ireland's good, as he thought. He died like a brave, manly man, as he was. Peace to his memory. But we need not go into national hysterics to please Finerty demagogues nor blarney Irish-Americans, with blustering, empty pseudo sympathy. Let us be true Americans and not noisy fillibusters, nor brute force liberty propaganda. P. S. SAWYER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 19, 1883.

Matrimony in France.

(Paris Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.)

Marriages are arranged in France, with very few exceptions, on pure business principles. They don't sell young girls in France like calves and colts, as they do in Germany, but they sometimes come pretty close to it. The present marriage laws of France are very singular and belong to an antiquated state of society which was missed for so long by the priesthood. Until a man is twenty-five years old he is compelled to ask permission of his parents to wed, and if his parents are dead then he must seek permission from his grandmother and grandfather. If he is "turned twenty-five" he may serve his unwilling father and mother with those documents, at intervals of a fortnight from each other, called *sommations respectueuse*, or respectful summons, and if the parents still remain obstinate then the maire gives him permission to *passer outre*, that is, to get married without their consent. With the woman the age of her freedom is fixed at twenty-one; but should she undertake to get married even after that age without full parental consent society would have so much to say about it that she would be almost cast out among the wicked ones of the world. This gives the parents quite a despotic power over the matrimonial inclinations of their beloved offspring. Sending a document through the medium of a notary to stubborn parents would be a scandal far more shocking than to break either one of the commandments.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health "or languishing on a bed of sickness, "take cheer, if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, "without clearly knowing why, Hop "Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed "yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, "worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your "everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling "over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will "surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering "from over-eating or "drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or "are young and growing "too fast, as is often the "case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the "farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel "that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, "faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what "you need to give you new life, health "and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

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CAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from the grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 15 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Ethridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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HEALTH of WOMAN
THE HOPE
OF THE RACE.

Woman can Sympathize With Woman.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE
COMPOUND

Is the sovereign remedy for all female weaknesses and complaints so common among ladies—also for all the painful Kidney Diseases of Either Sex.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound and should be used by men, women and children.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Ladies should keep Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash handy. It is a superior article. 25 cts per package.

All these celebrated remedies are manufactured at the laboratory 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham. Compound (in form of lozenges or pills) Liver Pills and Wash, can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Christmas Presents
—AT—
McFARLAND'S
CARPET STORE.

ORIENTAL RUGS,
Persian and Turkish, Kershehir and Gheordes,
AT HALF-PRICE.

FOOT RESTS,
New Style, just opened, upholstered with Fine Carpets, only $1 50 each.

POLE CORNICES,
Walnut, Ebony, Ash or Mahogany, with Gilt Ends, Brackets and Rings, at half former prices.

LACE CURTAINS.
Look at our new patterns.

COLORED SHEEPSKIN MATS,
And piles of other beautiful articles of paramount value offered at Extraordinary Low Prices.

J. W. McFARLAND,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
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GREAT REDUCTION
IN OCEAN PASSAGE RATES.
For particulars apply to
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banking, Exchange and Steamship Offices, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHRISTMAS TREASURES.

I count my treasures o'er with care;
The little toy that baby knew,
A little sock of faded hue,
A little lock of golden hair.

Long years ago this Christmas time,
My little one—my all to me—
Sat robed in white upon my knee,
And heard the merry Christmas chime.

"Tell me, my little golden head,
If Santa Claus should come to-night,
What shall he bring my baby bright
What treasure for my boy?" I said.

And then he named the little toy,
While in his honest, mournful eyes
There came a look of sweet surprise
That spoke his quiet, trustful joy.

And as he lisped his evening prayer,
He asked the boon with childish grace;
Then toddling to the chimney place,
He hung his little stocking there.

That night, as length'ning shadows crept,
I saw the white-winged angels come
With heavenly music to our home,
And kiss my darling as he slept.

They must have heard his baby prayer,
For in the morn, with smiling face,
He toddled to the chimney place,
And found the little treasure there.

They came again one Christmastide,
That angel host, so fair and white,
And singing all the Christmas night,
They lured my darling from my side.

A little sock, a little toy,
A little lock of golden hair,
The Christmas music on the air,
A watching for my baby boy.

But if again that angel train
And golden head come back for me,
To bear me to eternity,
My watching will not be in vain.

—*Chicago News.*

LOVE AT GETTYSBURG.

A Wounded Soldier and His Ministering Angel—Engaged, but Parted.

(Baltimore Letter to N. Y. Mercury.)

Over twenty years ago, on that fatal July day when the greatest artillery duel known in ancient or modern times took place between the mighty contending armies near the quaint, sleepy town of Gettysburg, Pa., Mr. Robert Corson, now a well known citizen of Baltimore, was dangerously wounded. At that time he was a private in a Pennsylvania regiment, having been born and raised in Philadelphia, and on that historic field this gentleman fell, struck in the side by a minie ball coming from he never knew just exactly where. After lying on the field for over ten hours, suffering intensely from his wound, thirst and lack of needful attention,

AND NERVED BY DESPERATION

to almost superhuman efforts, he crawled, during the darkness of the succeeding night, some distance in the country from the battlefield. As dawn broke he sank totally exhausted and almost lifeless by the side of a spring of water. There he was found by a young girl from one of the neighboring farm houses, who thus early in the morning had ventured from her home to obtain water from this spring for culinary purposes. The wounded soldier was young in years, not twenty-five, and possessed, notwithstanding its distortions by suffering, a handsome, interesting face. The young lady was in the first blush of conscious womanhood, and if she had left that suffering young man there to die,

BY THAT ONE ACT

she would have branded every ancient and modern male and female romancer as a base destroyer of the goddess of Truth. But she did not. She reported his sad condition to her parents, and moved by her earnest pleadings in his behalf even in that hour of great confusion and multiplicity of demands upon them, they reluctantly consented to have him removed to their house. There he was carefully and skilfully nursed back to robust life and vigorous health by the young lady who had saved him. During the days of his suffering and convalescence the old, old and yet ever, ever new story of human hearts and desires was being enacted in that now quiet farm house. While he was repairing his vitality and acquiring flesh, he was losing his heart.

SOON THE ROSY FLUSH ON HER FAIR CHEEK

and the bright light which sparkled in her eye while in his presence convinced him that his fond passion was reciprocated, and so this young couple became regularly engaged with the consent and blessing of every interested person on all sides. The young gentleman rejoined his regiment when he had fully recovered, although he had been reported dead and was so marked upon the books of the command. At the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia and began the life struggle to secure a home for what then he considered his destined bride. During all these years a warm correspondence had been maintained between these two young people. But somehow the young man continued just what he originally was—very poor. Then the young lady, at last completely tired

OF WAITING AND SIGHING,

and realizing that time was fleeing and years disappearing, broke the engagement and receiving the attentions of a neighboring farmer who possessed several Government bonds and one large Pennsylvania farm, par value $2,000 an acre, in due and proper course of time married him. Mr. Corson in Philadelphia did not lie down and die. As he remarked recently to your representative: "At that time I felt exactly like Madam Bonaparte, *nee* Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, did when, after the desertion of her royal husband, she exclaimed: At one time in my life I had three ruling passions: Love, ambition for worldly honors, and avarice—they are all dead now but one, and that one is avarice. It is the sole controling motive in my life." As this gentleman, after many efforts, failed to succeed in Philadelphia, he came to this city and once more

HITHERTO RELENTLESS FATE

changed her countenance from the dark frown of adversity to the blessed smile of prosperity, and he began to legitimately coin money, and what was, is, and always will be much better, saved the major portion of the same. During all these years he completely lost sight of his "first and only love," but his heart remained undisturbed by the bewitching efforts and coy blandishments of the many young ladies who, for the past ten wealthy years of his life, have been paying him marked attention. The concluding chapter of this true narrative can best be given in the vivid descriptive words of the gentleman himself, which he used with much emphasis and many graphic gestures to your correspondent to-day. "Wednesday morning, while walking down Baltimore street, I passed a lady. One brief, casual glance at her face at once attracted my attention. 'I have seen that face before,' was my first thought. And then I mentally exclaimed: 'I wonder where?' Although to the ordinary observer there was nothing especially attractive in either her face or figure, for she was evidently over forty years of age, with hair whitened by trouble and plain face strongly marked by the lines of care and sorrow, yet I felt by some unknown cause

STRONGLY DRAWN TOWARD HER.

She passed me, walking at a rapid pace. I stopped, and for a moment gazed after her irresolute. Then I started after her. Then I paused again, undecided. 'Very foolish in me, an old man, to be running after an equally old woman,' was my next thought. Then I determined to get one good square look at her face, and see if I could ascertain why I was influenced by her in such a peculiar manner, and where and when I had seen her before. I walked hurriedly after her, and while passing her glanced at her in what would be considered a very impressive impertinent manner. Then, great heavens!

I RECOGNIZED HER.

The energetic street scene of smiling peace and bustling activity of business and pleasure which actually surrounded me instantly faded from my view, and there arose in its stead the terrible and horrible outlines of a great battle. I saw the blue and gray uniformed array of martial hosts rushing together in deadly conflict; I heard the roar of cannon, the shriek of shell and the zip of the minie ball; then there came in my mind the picture of a young wounded soldier dying beside the soft murmuring flow of a country spring, and a beautiful young girl filled with tender pity and compassion bending over him, softly saying:

"POOR, POOR FELLOW! I WONDER IF HE'S DEAD?"

In this care-worn, sad-faced lady I recognized the young girl I loved with all my heart, and whom I was once engaged to be married to. I, of course, spoke to her; the recognition was mutual. She is now a poor widow, having lost her husband ten years ago. Well, yes, of course, you have, after the fashion of you interviewers, surmised the whole business. In a few days we will be married, and if there is a happy being in this great city it is the man who is now talking to you."

THE WEDDING WILL BE CELEBRATED

in grand style at an early day in this city. Many of the surviving veterans of the American civil war will be among the especially invited guests. It is the intention of the prospective groom to charter on the marriage day a special train between Philadelphia and Baltimore to convey a number of his old soldier friends from one city to the other to witness this unexpected and romantic consummation of his hopes and desires. "Why," exclaimed the happy man, "if I, during the last few years of the war, talked to one soldier about that girl I talked to thousands. I used to be known all through our division as the man who is going to marry the girl of Gettysburg 'when this cruel war is over.'"

COLOSUS AMONG WORLDS.

Jupiter Just Now the Most Conspicuous Object After Sun and Moon.

(New York Sun.)

Jupiter, the greatest world in the solar system, a planet in comparison with which the earth is as a crab apple to a pumpkin, is just now the most conspicuous celestial object after the sun and moon. Venus is brighter, but she sets so early that her big brother practically has the field to himself, and he shines among the lesser lights of the firmament like an Alderman's diamond at a ball. Jupiter is well up in the southeastern heavens by 6 o'clock, and to find him it is only necessary to look for the brightest star then visible. His light is yellowish and steady, while Sirius, the only star which could possibly be mistaken for Jupiter, on account of its brilliancy, shines with a dazzling white light, in which shifting rainbow hues may at times be seen. It is the steadiness of Jupiter's light which reveals at once to the practised eye, its planetary nature. Turn a spectroscope upon him, and immediately the familiar lines which characterize sunlight are seen. It is a thought calculated to give a vivid conception of the magnificent scale on which the solar system is constructed, that, although between four hundred and five hundred million miles from the earth, Jupiter is so like a star in the depths of space.

But it is when viewed with a good telescope that Jupiter is most interesting, and just now he is not only well situated for telescopic study, but is undergoing wonderful physical changes which manifest themselves in the appearance of his surface. The great red spot has faded into a grayish spot which is only visible at times, and which is surrounded by a peculiar aureola. This wonderful spot, which suddenly appeared in 1878 like a continent of red hot rock thrust up through the ocean of dense vapors surrounding the giant planet, began to lose its fiery color a year ago, and a veil seemed to be drawn over it which grew thicker until only glimpses of the red color could be caught shining dimly as if through a superincumbent mass of vapor. Even yet persevering observers, armed with large telescopes, report that the fading red spot can occasionally be seen; and a small telescope will show plainly the singular indentations in the great south belt of Jupiter, opposite the place where the red spot was. An idea of the extensive scale of nature's operations on Jupiter may be formed from the fact that the red spot was no less than 30,000 miles long 6,000 or 7,000 broad. It has been thought a very wonderful thing that a small island sank out of sight during the volcanic disturbance in Java last August; but if two-thirds of the whole area of the United States should sink into the bowels of the earth, the surface change would be comparatively no greater than that wrought by the disappearance of the red spot on Jupiter. The belts of Jupiter have of late been changing not only in color, but in form, number, and arrangement, and their varying aspects furnish an endless source of interest to the student with a telescope.

Other phenomena of Jupiter's system which can now be well observed are the transits of his moons across his disk. The observer sees one of the little moons approaching the planet. Long before it reaches it a round black spot appears upon the edge of the shining disk and advances slowly across it. This is the shadow of the satellite, and by fixing the position of the sun in his mind the observer will perceive that a straight line drawn from the black spot on Jupiter through the little moon would just hit the sun; consequently wherever that black spots appears on Jupiter the sun is eclipsed. After a time he will see the satellite itself pass across Jupiter's disk as a round light-gray spot, beautifully contrasted with its jet-black shadow. As Jupiter has four moons and they revolve very rapidly around him, these phenomena are of frequent occurrence. The great planet also rotates so swiftly on its axis that during a single evening the observer may behold its huge globe turn half way round, and, if he chooses to remain at the telescope all night, he may witness a complete rotation of Jupiter on its axis, so that a spot on the planet's equator which he saw at 8 o'clock in the evening will again be visible in the same place at about 6 o'clock in the morning, having in ten hours made a circuit of 270,000 miles!

What a tremendous machine is the solar system.

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

Hark! Hark to my neighbor's flute!
You powder'd slave, that ox, that ass are his;
Hark to his wheezy pipe; my neighbor is
A worthy sort of brute.

My tuneful neighbor's rich—has houses, lands;
A wife (confound his flute—a handsome wife!);
Her love must give a gusto to his life.
See yonder—there she stands.

She turns, she gazes, she has lustrous eyes,
A throat like Juno, and Aurora's arms—
Per Bacco, what a paragon of charms!
My neighbor's drawn a prize.

Yet, somehow, life's a nuisance with its woes,
Sin and disease—and that eternal preaching:
We've suffer'd from our early pious teaching—
We suffer—goodness knows.

How vain the wealth that breeds its own vexation.
Yet few appear to care to quite forego it!
Then weariness of life (and many know it)
Isn't a glad sensation:

And therefore, neighbor mine, without a sting
I contemplate thy fields, thy house, thy flocks:
I covet not thy man, thine ass, thine ox,
Thy flute, thy—anything.

THE POPULAR CANARY.

Singing Birds Bred in Poverty and Taught to Sing in Prison.

(Philadelphia Times.)

"The canary was never so popular as he is to-day. In fact, he may be called the song-bird of the world," said a dealer in a South Eighth street store, yesterday afternoon. "The canary seen in our American homes does not, as many of its possessors suppose, come from the islands of the same name, although its ancestors did. Over three hundred years ago, as the story runs, a merchant vessel from the Canary islands, having on board several of the little feathered musicians, was wrecked on the Italian coast. The birds took up their abode in the woods near the shore, where they began to multiply rapidly, and would doubtless have soon become perfectly naturalized and spread over the country in a wild state. The music-loving Italians, however, were so strongly attracted by the sweet songs of the little strangers that all were speedily captured. From Italy their off-spring soon spread over the whole continent of Europe. The canary is now principally bred in Germany, though a few are imported to the United States from England, France, Belgium, and Holland.

"Most of the birds brough to America are bred in the Hartz mountains, of Hanover, a range in the fomous Black forest of Germany. Here the industry is carried on extensively by the peasant, who derive from it their chief means of subsistence. The majority of them are so poor that the agents of the two New York firms who enjoy a monopoly of the importations are obliged to advance at the beginning of the breeding season enough money to provide the food necessary to rear the young birds. One firm at the opening of the present season thus laid out about $10,000. The superiority of the German birds lies in their training, great attention being paid to improving their song qualities. The canary is a great imitator of sounds and will learn almost anything that is thrust upon his attention when young. He may acquire the chirp of a robin if he hears no other song, or may be taught the air of a popular song. A dealer on Ridge avenue exhibited a canary at the Centennial exhibition which could sing 'Yankee Doodle' and which he sold for $100. Another, owned by the same man, rendered 'Die Lauderbach Maidchen' in an excellent manner. I have even known of a canary that could talk. Its owner got it when it was young and kept it where it could hear no other bird sing and finally succeeded in teaching it to pronounce its own name, the name of its mistress, and one or two other words. The German peasants take advantage of this faculty in teaching the young birds to sing. One plan is to place them in a large cage, partitioned so as to prevent its inmates from seeing each other; any fine singing bird, either a canary, a sky-lark, or nightingale, is placed out of sight, but within hearing of the young canaries.

"After six months of this imprisonment the pupils, who have never seen their teacher, will have become perfect musicians. Another plan is to place the young ones in a room barely light enough for them to see to eat, where an instrument called a bird organ is played for an hour or more each day in the hearing of the learners, who listen very attentively if they are not disturbed, and by practicing the notes heard are soon able to sing them perfectly. Birds trained by this process are known as 'Andreasberg rollers,' and become very proficient in the 'water roll,' the bell and flute notes, and the various trills. After this course of training is completed the birds are separated. Each one is placed in a small cage, made by the peasants from fir wood and fastened together with pegs instead of nails. They remain in these narrow quarters until they cease to be merchandise, and are finally domiciled in the homes, where they become the pets of the family.

"With the placing of the birds in these small cages begins the period in whice large losses are almost certain to take place. Upon being separated the birds are attacked by 'cage-sickness' that silences many sweet young voices forever.

"Unlike many worse singers, the canary comes to America as a steerage passenger. The cages are piled up in divisions, so as to allow the attendants easy access between them to feed the birds and clean the cages. If proper care is devoted to food and cleanliness there may not be more than two or three birds lost out of a whole cargo. But if a heavy storm occurs the mortality may be something frightful to contemplate. The birds are attacked by genuine sea-sickness, as it is seen in man, and sometimes half of them die from it.

"The principal reason why many fine birds are not bred in America is that we do not have the fine stock on the female side necessary to breed fine singers, as they have in Germany. Besides, it is too much trouble for Americans. They are too busy to take the time, and allow the German peasants to have practically a monopoly in that line, paying them about 12 marks a dozen for them, including the cages, at their own homes. In America they bring from $2 50 to $4 apiece; the latter is the price of a good 'Andreasberg roller.'"

"Are there many imported?"

"I should say so. In the season running from the 1st of September to the 1st of March there will be about 150,000 birds brought over, the larger part of them being selected with a view to their singing qualities alone."

"What other qualities are they selected for?"

"Canaries are bred for fancy points just as other pets are. The Belgian, for instance, is a bird with very high shoulders and a ruffled breast. He doesn't amount to much for music, and is bred principally for his peculiar shape. The finest, which does not mean the prettiest by any means of them sometimes sell for as much as $100 a pair. Besides there are the French, somewhat like the Belgian; the cinnamon, the color of the spice by that name; the lizard, a green bird, spotted with yellow; the Lancashire coppy, a large bird with a dark crown of feathers on the head, the remainder of the body being yellow, besides many others. Many of these fancy varieties have no other virtue than their appearance, though a bird may have his plumage colored without losing any of his qualities as a singer. Pasteur, the eminent French scientist, discovered that certain coloring substances fed to animals and birds had the effect of coloring their plumage, and even their flesh and bones. A foreign dealer in birds grasped the idea, and, after considerable experimenting, applied this principle in such a manner as to produce a very beautiful shade of plumage in the canary, which is similar to the color of the famous red Irish setter dogs.

"After he had made a fortune from the discovery he 'gave the trick away.' It consists simply in feeding the birds during the molting season on cracker and egg highly seasoned with cayenne pepper. The feathers will assume a beautiful tint, without damage to either the voice or health of the bird. Great care is necessary, though, to get a pure grade of red pepper, as much of the commercial article is adulterated with red lead, which is death to birds. This color is like dyed hair. It will only last until the next molting time, when the bird will resume his natural color unless he is put through another course of pepper.

"Though some very fine singers come to America, we do not get the finest, because they command larger prices at home. Even some of the poorer peasants pay as much as $40 or $50 for a very fine singer, whereas in this country $10 is thought a high figure.'

"What becomes of all the canaries brought to America?"

"That's an easier question to answer than 'what becomes of pins?' They die. Consumption and asthma carry thousands off every year. They are extremely sensitive to drafts, though able to stand a great deal of cold. One of the finest lots I ever saw bred in this country were raised up on Race street in an outhouse, and were allowed to jump about in the snow, much to their enjoyment. Many more are killed by injudicious feeding. Smyrna bird seed is responsible for many deaths. You see, they retain the primitive plan of threshing the seed by the tramping of oxen. As it is done on the bare ground, much of the clay adheres to the seed, and, being of the same specific gravity, can not be separated from it by any known process."

"Do you know what it costs a year to feed the canary birds of America?"

"In round, numbers, $5,000,000."

A SILVER KING'S DAUGHTER.

A California Heiress Goes Abroad in Search of a Title and Finds It.

(Mrs. Crawford in London Truth.)

I was shown a few days ago, in a San Francisco paper, a very droll "interview" with the only daughter of a Silver King, who had been jilted by the son of an illustrious American General of world-wide fame. The young lady, according to the San Francisco paper, received the reporter alone, and then called in her mother to fix the date on which she gave the inconstant lover "a pair of gig horses, that cost $15,000 each, with which he made off" in quitting the country. One of the questions put to her was, "Had you any very pronounced sentiment of amativeness in the earliest stage of the courtship?" "No; ambition was stronger than love. There's nobody so rich as I shall be on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and I made up my mind that, since the eldest son of the Prince of Wales is too young to marry, I would at least aim at the son of a first man in the United States." "When you were engaged, did a softer sentiment prevail?" "Yes. I admit that I felt in heaven when I danced or went out to ride with him in the gig."

"Did he show appreciation of the feelings you expressed?" "Sometimes he did, and gazed at me so fondly." "You were quite unprepared, I suppose, for the wheel-about and the march off?" "No; not quite. I was warned by a friend that he called me behind my back a freckled, red-headed Biddy, and said that he could never take me, without blushing for my want of refinement, round the courts of Europe." "What did you do when you heard this?" "I taxed him with it." "And what did he do?" "He said he was not sorry that I heard it, for that I had no manners, and ought to go, to post myself up, to some convent in France, where the daughters of nobility were educated." "And then?" "I cried from pure vexation." What happened next?" "He put his arm around my waist and kissed me." "And what did you do?" "I told him to let me alone and go back to his kings and queens in Europe." "And what did he say?" "He said he would, because they were real good company. We then made up." "Are you still ambitious?" "Yes, very. Love flies out of the window; position remains. I'm tired of California, and of hearing people say they remember father a whisky slinger. If a lord don't come from England to court me, I'll go to court a lord and become a titled lady."

Imagine the daughter of a Baring or a Rothschild appearing in a dialogue of this kind! I should not see in it any harm, but nearly every one else would be shocked. In conclusion, I have to announce the engagement of the Silver King's heiress to an English nobleman of aristocratic connections. He is not yet middle-aged, and has served with military and social distinction in a crack regiment. His title is ancient. The bride-elect was not, I am assured, done justice to by the son of the illustrious American when he criticised her behind her back. She is "a Biddy," in the sense that she is Irish looking. But what did Moore write about the daughters of Erin? And was there ever more grace, beauty and wit united in any woman than in Lady Blessington?

If Lit up by Fine Teeth

the plainest face becomes attractive. Although ordinary dentifrices prove ineffectual to whiten and improve the health of the teeth, SOZODONT is adequate to the task and does it thoroughly, besides banishing from the breath an offensive smell. Teeth strengthened and purified by SOZODONT are not only whiter but chew better than others. As the teeth improve through its use, eating becomes a delightful indulgence instead of a penalty.

MR. IRVING'S engagements take him to Baltimore for Christmas week.

Time is Money.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

ONLY A BOY.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun,
The veriest mystery under the sun;
As brimful of mischief, and wit and glee,
As ever a human frame can be;
And as hard to manage as—what? ah me!
'Tis hard to tell, yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his fearful trend,
Who cannot be driven, but must be led;
Who troubles his neighbors' dogs and cats,
And tears more clothes, and spoils more hats,
Loses more tops, and kites and bats
Than would stock a store for a year or more.

Only a boy, with his wild strange ways,
With his late hours and his busy days;
With his queer remarks, and his odd replies,
Sometimes foolish and sometimes wise;
Often brilliant, for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled from the planet world.

Only a boy, who will be a man,
If nature goes on with its first great plan;
If water or fire, or some fatal snare,
Conspire not to rob us of this, our heir,
Our blessing, our trouble, our rest, our care,
Our torment, our joy—only a boy.

A BURGLAR'S CHAT.

The Enterprising Housebreaker and His Victims—Light on a Dark Art.

(From the Boston Herald, December 16.)

"Never kill a man save in self-defense; get caught rather than drop a man," was the prudent motto of a celebrated cracksman. "It is only the tyro or the bungler who flourishes revolvers and quickly appeals to the bludgeon."

"What is the prime quality in your business?"

"Nerve—nothing else."

"What is the best method?"

"Boldness. Many a job have I done right before the eyes of the people; done it just as though it was the regular thing, and I was just where I ought to be. I have had my pal taking things out of a house when a couple of cops were walking by, and I stood with a pencil in my hand keeping tally of the things. They thought it was all right, as I looked right at them. I tell you a fellow wants to keep perfectly cool, and know what he is doing, and what he is going to do, every time.

"The right kind of men are somehow lacking. They are either too timid or too rough. It wants a fine man, a real Damascus blade, to do a neat job. There are plenty of opportunities, if there were only the men to fill them. But I was speaking of chances. The people are asleep; you are awake. They are timid; you are perfectly cool. You know just what to do. You know just what they will do if they wake up. They don't know how many are in the house, nor where you are. Most people are cowards at night. Without any odds you can get the best of them, but in the night, with the bugbear and the reality of a burglar in the house—and they have spent all the years of their lives in working up a dreadful fellow in their imaginations—in such a plight, a man's house is like a foreign land to him, and he is a perfect stranger to the situation in his own home."

"Then you trust most to bewilderment and fear?"

"No, we don't. A good job means getting in and out again without stirring things up. If it comes to the worst, then the dread and fear and confusion which we cause all help us, and sometimes the more fuss there is the easier we can get off."

"How do you feel when you are alone in a house at midnight running such terrible risks?"

"There, now, you have got as much nonsense into that question as they usually do. In the first place, midnight is not the usual hour when a house is worked. Things are not so quiet generally as they are two hours later. And then, if it were midnight, what of it? Midnight, except to cowards, is no different from any other hour, only as it is a great deal safer for those like us. Alone in a house? It is a little shaky at times, but generally safe enough; but that isn't the way a house is generally worked. There should be two, and three are better. Terrible risks? We don't think of it in that light. There is something always fascinating in the risk, and it isn't considered objectionable. What do we think? How do we feel? Now, look here, there isn't much time nor occasion for thinking and feeling outside the job to be done. Your sentimental chaps don't want to be prowling about nights on any of these delicate 'rackets.' The man who is going to stop in a bedroom of a strange house at two o'clock at night to consult his feelings had better keep out of that bedroom. The man who proposes to enter this profession wants to run slow on the thinking and feeling line, especially when on duty."

"How does an operator feel when he is confronted by some inmate?"

"In the first place, he feels that something must be done pretty d—d quick. Dodge 'em if you can, but no fooling, anyhow. Do anything short of killing, if necessary. The women are the hardest to manage, except a man who can wake up cool and has his weapons handy. That is the time that tries a man and puts him on his mettle. If it comes to that, it is really desperate for somebody, but a man has no business to run such a risk unless there's a big stake. The funniest experience I ever had, was when I went into a bedroom one night where there was one man asleep. I was at the bureau drawers, and, looking into the glass, I saw him sit bolt upright and look at me. I turned pretty quick, you may believe, but he never stirred nor spoke. I didn't move after turning round, but looked at him and he at me. I very soon saw that he was not awake. I gathered up the swag and walked round the bed to the door, but his eyes were on me all the while. I got out of the room safely, and he never spoke nor afterward made any disturbance. I didn't stay much longer in that house."

"How is it about the women?"

"They are curious. Some of them will bury themselves under the bedclothes, while others will spring at you like a she tiger. A good many will gladly let you take anything you want if you will only keep away from them. The fainting kind are the best; they are soon laid out. The 'screechers' make the rumpus; they are no ways reasonable. There is only one thing to do—get out of it the easiest way possible."

☞ The Voice of the People. No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

—A curiosity in the shape of a piece of calico, 26x9 inches, and covered with letters formed by means of a needle and thread, the whole being a letter addressed to "Dr. Taitus, San Francisco," was picked up near Stockton, Cal., and is supposed to be the work of an inmate of the asylum.

DULLNESS in the head is speedily cured by taking *Peruna*.

—No less than five hundred spiders are quartered in an attic in Cincinnati occupied by John Madson, who attends to their wants as best he can. The room is completely covered with cobwebs and they even hang over the little bed in the corner in sometning of the style of a mosquito net.

THE STRASBURG CLOCK.

A Matter-of-Fact Description of the Evolutions of Its Automata.

(Amos Kaeg in San Francisco Chronicle.)

The little wooden images connected with the clock and going through their performance in illustration of a Biblical event, and, allegorically, the flight of time, have really given the Strasburg clock its reputation. Every writer and observer has followed the fashion set by the first one who wrote about them—to whom, in all probability, they did appear wonderful—and praises their evolutions without stint. So that when one hears or thinks of the "Strasburg clock" he has a mental picture of a splendid pageant of automatons which are so skilfully and deftly constructed, and whose every motion is so perfectly natural as to almost deceive even the most observant.

But there is nothing very wonderful about the outside of the clock and one feels a little disappointed at the twelve or fifteen feet high and eight or ten broad structure, its front adorned with rather dim decorations and cut up with various nooks, crannies, pigeon-holes and galleries and with several wooden figures five or six inches high stuck around over over it. At one side stands a tower surmounted by the figure of a rooster—"chanticleer" the guide book calls him—and containing the weights which give motive power to the whole mechanism. On the front of the main edifice, some three or four feet from the ground, are the dials which indicate the seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week and month and the movements of the planets.

THE HOUR OF TWELVE.

When the hour of noon arrives there is a preliminary whirr of machinery set in motion, and a silvery-toned bell begins to strike the four quarters of an hour. At each stroke of the bell the figure of an angel raises a hammer held in his right hand and strikes a bell held in his left. At first glance one would suppose that the sounds came from the bell the angel holds, but this turns out to be an illusion, for one soon notices that the angel's hammer does not quite touch his bell when he makes his stroke and the sound and the stroke do not quite correspond in time. In short, the angel's bell is a dummy bell and a wooden dummy bell at that. This discovery sort of rouses one's suspicions and he notices that the angel's movements are stiff, hesitating and "woodeny," so to speak, and do not at all represent the movements of a human being, unless it be a human being badly stiffened by rheumatism. One comes to the conclusion that the angel is badly in need of oiling.

At the side of the angel is the figure of a Genius which, as soon as the fourth stroke comes from the bell stiffly and jerkily turns over an hour-glass and resumes his former immovable position beside it. Higher up is the figure of Death represented by a skelton, and around the skeleton are grouped figures representing Boyhood, Youth, Manhood, and old Age—the four quarters of the hour. The skeleton has a thigh bone in his right hand, and with this bone—the head off it—he is supposed to strike the hours upon a bell at his side, but he really doesn't do anything of the kind. His bell is also a wooden one and his bone does not reach the bell by an eighth of an in inch when he aims those slow, hesitating, jerky blows of his at it. Besides, he gets a little premature once in a while, and strikes his bell before the real one goes off; at other times he is a little behind hand and brings his bone down an instant after the real bell has sounded. It would be superfluous to say that the skeleton not only needs greasing, but also regulating.

THE SAVIOR AND HIS APOSTLES.

While the skeleton is going through with his dumb show and pretending to strike the twelve strokes of noon a door at the upper part of the clock suddenly pops open and a figure of the Savior appears and moves stiffly and jerkily forward a few inches. Then at the left hand of this figure another door opens with a snap and a figure of one of the apostles appears. He springs forward a few inches, stops as if surprised to find himself in the presence of so many profane tourists, hesitates a single instant, as if debating whether to retreat or put a bold face on the matter and go ahead, finally resolves on the latter course, makes another jerk forward, and advances unsteadily until opposite the Savior. Here he makes a full stop, turns suddenly with a snap which would decapitate a living man, faces the Savior, makes a clumsy movement, which might pass for an obeisance if one did not know any better, receives the stiffly given benediction, jerks himself around to the left, resumes his halting, rheumatic journey toward an open door on the Savior's left and disappears.

In the mean time another figure of another apostle has followed that of the first, goes through with the same jerky, uncertain pantomime and takes his exit in the same rheumatic manner. So it goes on until all of the twelve apostles have passed in review. Then, the door having slammed behind the last apostle, the figure of the Savior raises its wooden arms in a very wooden way, bestows a blessing on the assembled tourists—most of whom are sadly in need of a real one—and is whisked jerkily away. I hope no one will accuse me of irreverence or blasphemy if I suggest that it would be a fine idea to extend the lubricating of the figures on the clock so as to take in at least the twelve apostles.

THE CHANTICLEER.

When the figure of the Apostle Peter appears the chanticleer on the summit of the weight-tower begins to bestir himself. He raises his head, ruffles the feathers on his neck in a very natural manner, claps his wings over his face until the whole cathedral re-echoes with the sound, claps them three separate, distinct and deliberate times, and proceeds to crow. His head goes far back, his breast protrudes, his beak opens to its widest extent, his whole tongue shows plainly and he delivers his crow from out "his lofty and shrill-sounding throat" with that peculiar forward duck of the head one sees in the living barnyard champion. Twice does he repeat his crow with all the accessories and a pretty fair sort of a crow it is too, even if it does sound a little like the first untutored attempts of the aspiring cockerel. But there is a peculiarity about him which strikes the observer as being rather queer. He goes through all the motions, but the crow does not sound until he is half-way through, and it continues an instant after he has resumed his position of repose. In short, the chanticleer is a dummy, too, and his crow comes, not out of his throat, but from an arrangement somewhere within the clock. He does not need greasing, but a little regulating would not hurt him. I know that it is rank heresy to talk of the famous "Strasburg clock" in such a plain matter-of-fact way, but Californians are generally matter-of-fact people, and if there ever was a true-born Californian and one proud of the fact that one is!

AMOS KAEG.

—"That was a very swell affair down at Mrs. Fussenfeather's last night, I understand," said Yeast to young Crimsenbeak when they met on the corner the other morning. "Swell!" shouted Crimson, putting his hand to his head to adjust the towel he had wrapped about it. "Well, if you had my head this morning I guess you'd think so!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years, in fact always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

Henry's Carbolic Salve

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DARBYS

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

Impure Air made harmless and purified.

For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

Contagion destroyed.

For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.

Rheumatism cured.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use.

Ship Fever prevented.

To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

Erysipelas cured.

Burns relieved instantly.

Scars prevented.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvy cured.

An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyric, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

SMALL-POX

and

PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid, the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—I. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.

A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.

Cholera prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.

In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof. University, S.C. Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY!

Prepared by J. E. GOMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surgeon of the French Government Stud.

Has been in prominent use in the best Veterinary Practice of Europe for the past Twenty Years.

A SPEEDY, POSITIVE & SAFE CURE

For Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, all Inflammations, all Throat Difficulties, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone, and other bony tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes, and many other diseases and ailments of Horses and Cattle. Far superior to a blister or cauterization in its beneficial effects, never leaving scar or blemish.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U. S. and Canada.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint

Weekly Post.

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IMPORTANT

To Subscribers.

Since the reduction of THE WEEKLY POST to One Dollar per year in Clubs of Five or over, a great many single subscribers have sent us one dollar, expecting to get the paper for the full year for that amount. It must be distinctly understood that in no case will we send THE WEEKLY POST one year to a single subscriber for less than $1 25. To get it for $1, there must be a club of five or more. A single subscriber sending $1 will only receive THE WEEKLY POST for ten months.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S CHRISTMAS BOX.

The Speaker of the House on Monday opened his Chrismas box, and showered committee assignments on members, through which they are to strive the next fifteen months for the highest honors of statesmanship. More than usual interest has been felt in the selections, because Mr. CARLISLE is the first Southern member who has filled the office of Speaker, since the time of Mr. Speaker ORR in 1859, and for the more important reason there has been a wide-spread feeling the make-up of the committees would indicate a new departure in politics, and the prominence, to the exclusion of all else, of issues relating to finance and revenue—tariff and internal taxation—protection and free trade.

The Committee having this subject directly in charge, is that of Ways and Means, of which Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, is Chairman, and consists of the following members:

WM. R. MORRISON, Dem., Illinois.
R. Q. MILLS, Dem., Texas.
J. H. BLOUNT, Dem., Georgia.
[illegible] S. BLACKBURN, Dem., Kentucky.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Dem., New York.
S. A. HERBERT, Dem., Alabama.
F. H. HURD, Dem., Ohio.
J. K. JONES, Dem., Arkansas.
WM. D. KELLEY, Rep., Pennsylvania.
J. A. KASSON, Rep., Iowa.
WM. MCKINLEY, Rep., Ohio.
FRANK HISCOCK, Rep., New York.
W. A. RUSSELL, Rep., Massachusetts.

In the last Congress, when the Republicans had a bare majority, the Committee was made up of eight Republicans, four Democrats and one Independent. In this Congress, with an overwhelming Democratic majority, the Speaker gives the Democrats eight and the Republicans five members of the Committee. Pennsylvania had three members of the committee in the last Congress, and has only one now. New York had none last year but now has two. There are three northern Democrats and five northern Republicans on the committee, leaving five southern Democrats. The Republicans retain three of their members who were on this committee last year, in KELLEY, KASSON and MCKINLEY, and the Democrats but one, Mr. MORRISON. On the tariff question the Committee, as now constituted, has a majority of so-called revenue reformers. MORRISON, HURD, BLACKBURN, JONES, of Arkansas, and MILLS, of Texas, are rather ultra; HEWITT, BLOUNT and HERBERT are moderate, while the five Republicans are radical Protectionists, except KASSON, and HISCOCK, who lean to revenue reform. It seems to us, while the Committee will favor changes and reductions in the Tariff, it will not countenance extreme legislation that will disastrously affect business interests or the great industries of the country.

Mr. RANDALL heads the Committee on Appropriations, with efficient support in such Democrats as HOLMAN, HANCOCK of Texas, TOWNSHEND of Illinois, and FOLLETT, of Cincinnati, while the Republicans are represented by KEIFER, CALKINS, HORR and others. We judge this is a Committee that will support Mr. RANDALL in his policy of economy and retrenchment.

Pennsylvania is well taken care of. Beside the minor assignments on Committees, Governor CURTIN is Chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. RANDALL Chairman on Appropriations, Mr. HOPKINS of the Committee on Labor, and Mr. MUTCHLER the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

It will take a very jaundiced mind to discover any sectional bias in the formation of the committees. General ROSECRANS is at the head of Military Affairs with General SLOCUM next, while S. S. COX, of New York, heads Naval Affairs. TUCKER, of Virginia, is Chairman of Judiciary, with such able lawyers as HAMMOND, of Georgia, DORSHEIMER, of New York, SENEY, of Ohio, BROADHEAD, of St. Louis, REED, of Maine, and POLAND, of Vermont, as his associates. REAGAN, of Texas, the champion of the Inter-State Commerce bill, is at the head of the Committee on Commerce, while WILLIS, of Louisville, is at the head of Rivers and Harbors, with BAYNE leading the Republican section of the Committee.

Of course there is growling and disappointment among members. That was to be expected in any event. The promotion of ex-Gov. CURTIN to the head of the Foreign Committee is a graceful act on the part of Speaker CARLISLE. The ex-Governor is admirably qualified, and his taste runs in that direction. In the last Congress, so far as he could, the odious KEIFER, on the dictation of the CAMERONS attempted to degrade the Governor by insignificant assignments; but time makes all things even. KEIFER is on the down grade, and CURTIN where his great abilities will be recognized by the whole country.

THE HISTORIAN OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

An interesting sketch of the labors of Mr. HUBERT H. BANCROFT, the historian of the Pacific coast, is given by the New York *Sun*. About 1856 he opened a book selling and publishing house in San Francisco and began to search for and accumulate material for his historic work. The result is a library, relating thereto, of inestimable value, comprising nearly 40,000 volumes, and costing not less that $300,000. The number, however, of the volumes conveys and inadequate impression of the worth of the collection. There are, for instance, some 1,200 manuscripts relating to Mexico, California and Central America, including copies of the archives of the Catholic missions founded at various points on the Pacific coast, together with some 5,000 original papers, transmitted by native California and pioneer families. Two hundred volumes are filled with original narratives taken down from the lips of early Californians, and illustrating many obscure or controverted points with oral testimony that must otherwise have been lost. There is a set of *Papeles Varios* in 216 volumes, comprehending some 3,000 Mexican documents bearing on the political history of New Spain. The section of the library devoted to printed books and manuscripts in the Spanish language is continually receiving large accessions. Mr. BANCROFT is at present sojourning in the City of Mexico for the express purpose of procuring additional materials, and receives generous assistance from the Mexican Government. In 1869 Mr. BANCROFT began the work of cataloguing and indexing his library, and the still more arduous labor of deducing from the mass of matter the really pertinent and valuable facts in the available form of extracts and abstracts. This task has involved the constant application of twelve assistants for fifteen years, and they are still engaged in the functions of scrutiny, elimination, classification and condensation. The outlay for these purposes alone is said to have exceeded $200,000, so that altogether half a million had been spent in the accumulation, arrangement and digestion of materials before a line of Mr. BANCROFT'S history was penned.

ABATING THE TRAMP.

Jersey methods of treating it are interesting, as the evil is assuming greater magnitude than ever in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country.

Probably the most thronged highways for tramps in the United States are the railroad lines and other roads between New York and Philadelphia, passing through important and populous New Jersey cities and towns. In this distance of a hundred miles, counting the two great cities at each end of the line, there are probably near four millions of people, and in flush times a greater demand for skilled and unskilled labor than in any other part of the Union of the same territorial extent. Of course in periods of depression, such as the present, tramps abound. For years the Legislature of New Jersey has been trying to invent new and more effective means for restraining the nuisance and the local authorities have been vainly wrestling with it. It has only been recently, however, that there has been much success. The spirit of the old laws, at least as far back as 1875, was good enough, but they had not proper enforcement until about six weeks ago, and already a great fear has spread among the tramps from the awful manner in which that enforcement comes at last in Trenton, which is one of a half dozen stopping places for the great army of tramps all the time on the road between New York and Philadelphia.

The Trenton plan is simply putting irreclaimable tramps at good hard work, breaking flinty stone or sawing wood. The authorities are careful to discriminate between the honest laboring man in bad luck, going from place to place in search of work, and the chronic and vagabond tramp. The former are provided with a night's lodging and breakfast; then they must move on. The tramp who wants more is snatched up, taken before a police justice and committed for any where from ten to ninety days to the city stone-breaking and wood-sawing institution, where his work is described as follows:

After a breakfast of a cup of coffee and half a loaf of bread at about 8 o'clock, the tramps go to the yard and pound the stone. At noon they go back to the jail and get a dinner, consisting of a meat stew and one-quarter of a loaf of bread. When it is eaten they return to their pounding and continue at it until half-past 4 o'clock, when they are marched to the jail for a supper of bread and coffee. There is no error about their working. The man who pounds Goat Hill stone for seven and a half hours can conscientiously claim a day's work. But the tramps show no pride in it. On the contrary, they show that they are deeply ashamed of being seen at work.

The effect has been to reduce the tramps to one-sixth the number the city had to provide for when it kept a free lunch and lodging-house for their benefit. It has also had the effect of suppressing a set of bold vagrant thieves, who have been wandering about as tramps, but really quite distinct from them.

We have laws in this State under which the New Jersey method of treatment can be applied. It only needs a commencement and systematic enforcement. This should be attempted not only in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but in such places as Braddock, McKeesport and the surrounding country towns.

DIO LEWIS ON GROWING FAT.

Dr. DIO LEWIS, in his magazine for December, relates his experience with a fat patient. It is graphically told. A young lady, otherwise handsome, called upon him on what she denominated a fool's errand. She enjoined the strictest secrecy. She said no one ever went to a physician with so absurd a case. She said she was courted by the best young man in the world. But she refused to marry him because she was hideous and deformed with fat. "When I was nineteen," she said, "I weighed one hundred and twenty-two pounds; now, at twenty-three, I weigh two hundred and nine; I am filling up with fat. I can hardly breathe. I am growing worse all the time. I am a sight to behold." She declared she did not eat enough to keep a canary bird alive, and yet she grew fatter all the time. She ended by breaking down in hysterics. She was willing to suffer the torments of the inquisition to be restored to a normal condition of flesh. She would do anything. His prescription was as follows:

"1. For breakfast, eat a piece of beef or mutton as large as your hand, with a slice of white bread twice as large. For dinner, the same amount of meat, or, if preferred, fish or poultry, with the same amount of farinuceous or vegetable food in the form of bread or potato. For supper, nothing.

"2. Drink only when greatly annoyed with thirst; then, a mouthful of lemonade without sugar.

"3. Take three times a week some form of bath in which there shall be immense perspiration. The Turkish bath is best. You must work, either in walking or some other way, several hours a day.

"4. You must rise very early in the morning, and retire late at night. Much sleep fattens people.

"5. The terrible corset you have on, which compresses the centre of the body, making you look a good deal fatter than you really are, must be taken off, and you must have a corset which any dressmaker can fit to you—a corset for the lower part of the abdomen, which will raise this great mass and support it."

She declared, however, that she could not walk; her feet would not bear it. She was informed that she was in by no means robust health, but that with shoes with substantial soles four inches broad she could walk without hurting her feet. He reminded her how animals were fattened or reduced in flesh at will, and assured her it was much easier to control adipose in the human animal. She was promised she would lose half a pound of flesh a day. She was to call on him weekly, but he did not see her for two weeks, when she had lost six and a half pounds and felt greatly improved, but almost starved. But her love for the young man in question was the inspiring motive. She persevered. In four months her weight was reduced to one hundred and sixty pounds, and later to a hundred and forty, and she was active and healthy in nerve and flesh.

A ROTTEN BOROUGH STATE.

If there is any way to get a State out of the Union, or to relegate it to territorial conditions when it ceases to possess the requisites of Statehood, Nevada seems to furnish an occasion for such an undertaking. It never fully possessed qualifications for a sovereign State, and it was only admitted as a sort of war measure, to give the Republican party additional power in Congress to carry on the civil strife and support the reconstruction policy. It was at the time rapidly increasing in population, and, it was believed, would soon contain inhabitants enough to entitle it to admission. The census never gave it more than 40,000, and it is doubtful whether it now has half that number. And still it has the same representation in the United States Senate as New York with 5,000,000 people. Its population is about equal to that of McKeesport and Braddock combined. Virginia City, that formerly contained the bulk of the people of the State, having 35,000 inhabitants, now has but 5,000, and these are trying to get away. The great Comstock mines that drew and supported so many people there, have been worked out and abandoned. Other mining interests have failed, and there is nothing to invite or keep immigrants there, so that the future of the State is not very promising. Nevada's total taxable property is only about $27,000,000. It has a poll tax on male adults of four dollars, and manages to keep in office a full line of State officers at big salaries. If it were possible, in justice to other States, some steps should be taken to reduce Nevada to its former territorial condition. But probably "once a State always a State" will be held to be true.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, so far as we have observed, is the one paper of the Union that distorts the House Committees to show a sectional bias on the part of the gentleman who lives across the river from Cincinnati. There is neither reason or truth in this. On the Ways and Means Committee we believe the Speaker would have done better if he had assigned stronger representation to eastern Democrats, representing manufacturing States; but the *Commercial's* bloody-shirt objections are the outcome of partisan and sectional malice. The important committees of the House have not only a majority of Northern members but a majority of Northern chairmen. There is MORRISON, Chairman of Ways and Means; RANDALL, of Appropriations; CURTIN, of Foreign Affairs; ROSECRANS, of Military Affairs; COX, of New York, of Naval Affairs; COBB, of Indiana, of Public Lands; BAGLEY, of New York, of Manufactures; SLOCUM, of New York, of Shipbuilding; WARNER, of Ohio, of Pensions, and so on. These are the committees that prepare the greater part of the business of the House, and mold the legislation of the session. The Speaker has given fair representation to all sections and parties, and with an overwhelming majority of members back of him has treated the Republicans with greater liberality than KEIFER did the Democrats last year, when he had barely a quorum in the House of his own party. The Republicans, in committee assignments, have been generously treated; much more so than they had a right to ask, considering the precedents they have set. The response to this liberality is a sectional howl and the bloody shirt. It seems to us a great pity Mr. CARLISLE did not give the Republicans a litte taste of their own medicine; something to grow l at.

There seems to be no cessation in attempts to increase the pension roll, and a number of bills have been introduced at this session for the purpose. They are in the shape of special allowances for soldiers and sailors, taken prisoners of war, and confined in Confederate prisons. General LOGAN is championing a very liberal bill of this character. It gives a full pension for a year's imprisonment, a three-fourths pension for imprisonment between six and twelve months, and a half pension for imprisonment between two and six months; and it adds a bonus of two dollars a day for each day passed in prison. If prisoners are already drawing pensions for other causes, they are to get the outright gratuity and "the increase of their pension which this act may grant them." Great hardships were undoubtedly endured in the Southern prisons, but this was also the lot of all soldiers in the army, in wearisome marches and almost incessant battle. And it is a fact to be remembered that the relatives of every Union soldier who died in a Confederate prison are already entitled to pensions, and many have for eighteen years been enjoying them. Every Union soldier who became an invalid in one of these prisons is also generously provided for under the existing pension laws. What General LOGAN propcses is to give lifelong pensions to the healthy survivors, even if they are well to do, as many are, and in the face of the fact that but for this imprisonment they might have been crippled for life, like some uncaptured comrade, or have perished in agony on the field of battle.

THE BARTHOLDI statue is completed, and towers above all the surrounding buildings in Paris. No structure near the foundry in the yard of which it has been erected at all approaches it in height, and from the waist upward it is visible from a large area of the city. Visitors who enter at the door in Liberty's right heel can now ascend the ladders through the labyrinth of trusses until they reach the narrow stairway in the uplifted arm. Of course New York will raise the money for the pedestal, and something near $300,000 is needed, but it seems to be hard work, as the plan adopted is to raise it by popular subscription, as the French people provided the funds to pay for the statue, rather than to appeal to the millionaire class; but a popular subscription is not generally a success in America, and at the outset New York rather loudly boasted it could easily raise the money and arrogated the distinction of the statue in her harbor, as something of local significance. This aroused the jealousy of Boston and Philadelphia and the indications are the New York millionaires will have to go into their own pockets for the funds. New Orleans, where there is a large French element, is the only other city in the Union that has attempted a public subscription to aid the New Yorkers.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.

The Weekly Post, a First Class 56-Column Newspaper, for $1 Per Year, in Clubs.

The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceedings of Congress usually called the President-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Passidential nomination; the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exciting Presidential canvass certain to follow; the ELECTION and the RESULT, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidates.

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THE Federal Government sold or gave away during the past year 16,830,455 acres of public land, the largest amount ever disposed of by it in the same period of time, and three times as much as a decade ago. While this increase has doubtless resulted in a measure from speculative operations, in defiance of the law, the simultaneous increase in immigration and railroad building within the same period proves very conclusively that a large majority of the lands sold and entered were for settlers. The further fact that the largest number of the sales were in the Southwest and Northwest points to these sections as the growing portions of the country. If to the 16,000,000 acres sold directly to the settlers and farmers by the Government be added the large amount of land sold by the railroads and by the State of Texas, which owns its public domain, the sum total for the past year will reach fully 30,000,000 acres—about equal to the area of the State of Louisiana.

THE United States has paid over $100,000,000 in cash and given more than $200,000,000 worth of land to aid the construction of four railroad lines to the Pacific, and for a consideration of $500,000 a year the new Northern Pacific has bound itself not to compete with the other Pacific roads. This means that the roads will continue to exact five cents a mile from passengers and proportionately exhorbitant rates for freight. Yet the roads have not cost one-half the amount of the Government subsidies, and they have become the property of a few men who are coining enormous fortunes out of their legalized monopoly, while by their special contract system they wield a power over the political and business affairs of States and citizens such as would be tolerated in no civilized country on the globe. If Congress does not overthrow this monopoly now, it will own Congress in a few years.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.

SHOCKING CRIMES.

Horrible Triple Tragedy---Three Women Brained With an Axe.

A Young Hungarian Murders His Brother—Affecting Grief of the Mother.

GREENSBORO, N. C., December 25.—A triple murder was committed last night near Moncure, in Chatham county. The victims were Mrs. Sarah Gunter, an old widow, eighty-two years old; her daughter, twenty-two, and granddaughter, about seventeen. The bodies of the three murdered women were found in the house of Mrs. Gunter by a neighbor early this morning. An axe, besmeared with blood, which had evidently been used by the murderers, was found on the floor of the room in which the crime was committed.

The affair is shrouded in mystery. The murdered woman lived alone in a small house some distance from the road, and remote from the neighbors. So far as known they had no enemies who would have been capable of taking their lives. The old lady was poor and in humble circumstances. She expected, however, to come into the possession of some money at an early day next year. It is thought probable that some one hearing of this expected fortune believed the old woman had received the money, and committed the triple marder to obtain possession of it.

The furniture in the room was in great confusion when an examination of the premises was made this morning. Some of the bureau drawers and boxes had been ransacked evidently by the perpetrators of the bloody crime in search of the plunder they anticipated finding, and among the articles scattered about on the floor were several which had been procured by the dead woman as Christmas gifts for some friends or relations who had been tenderly remembered by them.

Suspicions point to one or two negroes as the probable assassins, but sufficient evidence has not yet been secured to warrant their arrest. The affair has thrown the community in which the murder occurred into the wildest state of excitement. If a clue can be obtained sufficient to fix the crime upon any one with a degree of certainty, a lynching is not at all improbable.

SHOCKING FRATRICIDE.

NEWARK, N. J., December 25.—At half-past nine o'clock last night a seventeen-year-old boy rushed into the First Precinct Police Station, and in the wildest excitement, saying he had shot his brother, Gustav, at their boarding house, No. 176 William street. The brothers boarded with John Schopchen and his wife. Gustav, aged twenty-two, is a blacksmith, and John is employed in the Domestic Sewing Machine Factory. The brothers had a quarrel about business matters, and during the war of words the older called the younger a vile name. John at that time was in an adjoining room, and retorted, when the older brother entered where he was, Gustav raised his fist to strike, when John drew a 32-calibre revolver and fired, shooting Gustav through the heart. Mrs. Schopchen entered the room just as the shot was fired.

The murderer rushed into the other room, pointing the revolver. He was disarmed, after a struggle, by John Lightenberger, of No. 308 Plana street, who sat in the outer room at the table in conversation with Mr. Schopchen. The murderer broke loose and proceeded to police headquarters, where he was locked up. He is a fine looking fellow, as was also his murdered brother. The brothers are Hungarians, and in consequence of the second marriage of the mother left home and boarded with the Schopchens. They could not agree with their step-father. Two months ago John Schopchens wanted to kill some one, and was disarmed.

When the reporter visited the scene of the tragedy he found Mrs. Thirs, mother of the Schopchens, there. The poor old woman was in terrible agony. She became hysterical, and threw herself upon the bloody corpse and kissed it, hugged it, exclaiming: "Oh, mein Gott! mein Gott! my poor, good boy! I want to die; this is too much to bear."

She took the body in her arms, while the blood from the gaping wound in his breast flowed over her, staining her silvery hair with dark blotches. The mother's lips were even dabbled with blood as she pressed them again and again to the face of her dead boy, moaning out her agony. It took two officers to tear her from the murdered boy. Officer Boylan found the revolver concealed under the bed. The Schopchens and John Lightenberger were detained at police headquarters as witnesses.

FOILED BY A FARMER.

LEETONIA, O., December 25.—Solomon Coke, a farmer who resides one mile east of this place, was called from his bed at one o'clock yesterday morning by a rap at the door. Before opening the door he asked what was wanted, and the answer was that "I am the Marshal of Leetonia and have a warrant to search your house." Mr. Coke told the party they could not come in, as there was nothing there that belonged to any person except himself. The silence which lasted for a moment was broken by two pistol shots through the window and one through the door. As soon as the firing began Mr. Coke ran up stairs, hoisted a window and called for a neighbor who lives within a stone's throw. Mr. Coke discovered, when at the window, that there were four of the intruders, and when an outcry was made they commenced to break the door in and fired at Mr. Coke through the window. Mr. C. began to think there was something to be done, and that soon, as the door was about battered in. He stationed himself behind the door with a heavy oak chair and as they came in he knocked the leader cold upon the floor. The second received the same treatment, while the other two commenced firing, but fortunately hit no one. Mr. Coke managed to lay the third one upon his back, when the fourth and last one dealt Mr. Coke a heavy blow, and by the time he had recovered from the shock the one who had delivered the blow managed to get his three wounded pals out of the house. By this time Mrs. Coke came down stairs, and Mr. Coke, in the darkness, thinking it was one of the four, picked up a chair and dealt his wife a heavy blow. Mr. Coke was in possession of no firearms, and had nothing but the heavy oak chair, which did excellent service.

FARMER POISONED.

RUTLAND, VT., December 25.—William B. Catlin, a farmer, 31 years old, of Goshen, twenty-five miles from here, died on Saturday morning under circumstances strongly indicative of poisoning. The family consisted of Mr. Catlin, wife, and a farm hand named Melvin Ayer, 24 years of ago, and unmarried. It is said that on November 30 Mrs. Catlin bought at a drug store in Brandon an ounce of arsenic for the alleged purpose of killing lice on a young colt, as the druggist's record shows. It is now ascertained that the family had no colt. The day following the purchase of the poison Mr. Catlin was taken violently ill. Some of the arsenic in solutions had been administered to him by Mrs. Catlin, who said that she mistook it for soda water. Emetics were given to him and he recovered sufficiently to resume his labors. On Dec. 7 he was again taken ill and has since been gradually sinking. He was treated for typhoid fever, the fact that he had been poisoned being suppressed until too late to overcome the effects of the poison. The funeral has been indefinitely postponed for the purpose of a thorough investigation and probable autopsy of the remains. Mr. Catlin was an industrious young farmer, held in high esteem in the community.

MURDERED BY NEGROES.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., December 25.—A terrible tragedy was enacted last night. John T. Posey, of the firm of Williams & Posey, a most estimable young man, and highly connected, was insulted by John James, a negro butcher. Going off and getting some friends Posey returned to where James was last seen. Without warning a party fired upon John Posey, Carnot Posey and Jasper Nicholls. They were riddled with buck-shot and instantly killed. H. C. Ellet was dangerously wounded. Fritz Hallder was slightly wounded. The negroes had organized and under cover of intense darkness shot down these persons, who refrained from shooting because the streets were full of boys and men not connected with the difficulty. To have fired would perhaps have been to kill many innocent men and children. Only one of the negroes was apprehended.

The City Council, at a meeting to-day, the Mayor presiding, resolved, after an investigation of the causes leading to the tragedy that the difficulty was the result of a personal altercation between Posey and James, and that friends of both parties were drawn into the conflict, but neither politics, nor race prejudice actuated either party.

James was killed this morning by citizens while resisting arrest, he having first fired three times.

THREE MEN LYNCHED.

GALVESTON, TEX., December 25.—Last night at 11:30, at McDade, Henry Pfeiffer, Wright McElmore and Thad. McElmore were taken from a saloon by fifty masked men, carried a mile into the brush and hanged to a tree. Thad. McElmore was under arrest at the time, having been taken early in the evening on a charge of burglary. The other two happened to be present when the lynchers arrived. Pfeiffer was under an indictment for horse theft. To-day six men, friends of the ones hanged, came to town and picked a quarrel with Tom Bishop and George Miller and a fight with shot guns and six-shooters ensued. Two of the sextette, Jack Bayley and Asa Bayley, were killed, and the third, Hayward Bayley, badly wounded. The remaning threee scaped.

Willis Griffin, of McDade, while assisting to defend Miller and Bishop was shot through the head and mortally wounded. The five corpses, the two McElmores, two Bayleys and Pfieffer are lying in the marhouse yard unclaimed. It is thought friends will come to-night and the trouble will be renewed.

TWO NEGROES KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Monday night last Simon Cole and several other negroes threatened to clean out the police force of Rolla, Mo., and chased Deputy Marshal Valentine Light into the Grant hotel. A few moments later Light went to the hotel door and finding the negroes still there fired two shots at Cole, killing him. Yesterday at the same place Tom Smith, a negro, and a white man named Beck got into a fight, when Sheriff Gody interfered and ordered Smith to throw up his hands. The negro not complying at the instant the Sheriff shot him in the forehead, inflicting a mortal wound. People do not justify the shooting in either case.

CITIZENS UNDER ARMS.

GALVESTON, TEX., December 26.—An authentic report just received from McDade says there was no trouble last night or this morning. It is thought there is no immediate danger of more bloodshed, but there is considerable excitement. Many citizens of the county are in town armed with rifles. They propose to keep things quiet. Two companies of militia arrived this morning—the Brenham Greys, numbering one hundred men, and the Johnson Guards, of Hempstead, twenty-five. They were not needed and returned home at 9:35 A. M. Stevens, another of the desperadoes who raised the street fight subsequent to the lynching, has been captured. He is slightly wounded.

THE BOND TRIAL.

HILLSBORO, ILL., December 26.—The Bond case did not open till nearly noon today. Minnie Pettus, sister of Lee Pettus, one of the defendants, was put on the stand. She testified her brother Lee owned but one pair of red striped stockings.

The prosecution then subjected her to a long cross-examination, evidently for the purpose of obtaining something contradictory. The result was the witness gave in a number of instances quite different testimony from that given at the preliminary trial, and also contradicted herself and other members of the family. These were minor points, however, and will probably not cut much of a figure in the summing up.

BANK COLLECTOR ROBBED.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 26.—About 7 o'clock to-night August Jonnard, Collector of the First National Bank, while going to the postoffice with the day's mail, was assaulted as he passed his own gate and beaten on the head with a large stone, the assailant securing the bag with the mail and disappearing in the darkness. A son of Mr. Jonnard, running to his father's assistance, had his pistol knocked from his grasp by an unseen person. Jonnard is seriously hurt. The mail was valuable only to the bank. It was afterwards found in an alley near by partly opened.

WHOLESALE SLAYING.

RED HILL, S. C., December 26.—John Agnees was stabbed to death by James Hamilton, and Agnees' father had his cheek bone fractured and an arm broken in a quarrel between Hamilton and Agnees. In an affray at Vaucluse, S. C., a man named Scott was shot and killed. Two young men named Strange and one named Hewlett were killed and several wounded in a general fight at Allendale, S. C.

SHOT AT A DANCE.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 26.—Frank Hart, while endeavoring to preserve quietness in a hotel at Lincolnville, near here, during a dance last night, was shot by an unknown person, and will probably die. Lea Wregh has been arrested on suspicion.

$20,000 Gone!

SAN FEANCISCO, CAL.—The *Chronicle* publishes in substance the following marvel. Captain W. F. Swasey, the oldest pioneer of the coast, makes a statement of the intense suffering of his friend Colonel D. J. Williamson, an Army officer of distinction, and an Ex-U. S. Consul, who was attacked in the winter of 1861-2 with violent rheumatism. So great was his agony in after years, he became a helpless cripple, and after trying numberless remedies, the baths of other countries and spending a fortune of $20,000, the disease seemed to assume a more virulent type. Finally, he was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great conqueror of pain. It worked a miracle of cure. In a letter to the *Chronicle* he confirms Capt. Swasey's statement and adds: "I cheerfully give my unqualified attestation to the truthfulness of the statement, because I feel perfectly certain that a knowledge of my cure by St. Jacobs Oil, will prove the means of relieving hundreds of sufferers."

BAKED APPLES are said to be Queen Victoria's special weakness in fruits, with walnuts as a good second.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

GIVE HIM A LIFT.

Give him a lift! Don't kneel in prayer,
Nor moralize with his despair:
The man is down, and his great need
Is ready help, not prayer and creed.

'Tis time when wounds are washed and healed
That the inward motive be revealed;
But now, whate'er the spirit be,
Mere words are shallow mockery.

One grain of aid just now is more
To him than tomes of saintly lore;
Pray, if you must, within your heart,
But give him a lift, give him a start.

The world is full of good advice,
Of prayer and praise and preaching nice;
But generous souls who aid mankind
Are like to diamonds, hard to find.

Give like a Christian, speak in deeds;
A noble life's the best of creeds:
And he shall wear a royal crown
Who gives a lift when men are down.
—*Society Journal.*

KEY WEST fishermen enclose pieces of dogwood root bark in small fish and throw them to sharks, which are killed by the poison.

ON November 25 Miss Mary Anderson completed her eighth year of theatrical life. When she leaves London she will pay a visit to Rome.

THE *Democrat* of Leadville, Col., prints the names of 109 persons who have died by violence in and near that city since its existence as a mining camp.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON controls 12,000 miles of railway. He is sixty-five years old and is very healthy. His fortune is estimated at $50,000,000, and he has only an adopted daughter.

MISS STEMATZ YAMAGAWA is the latest Vassar girl to be married. She is a native of Japan, to which country she returned about a year ago. Her husband is Oyano Iwao, the Japanese Minister of Water.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER denies that, on hearing of the first disaster to the French army in 1870, he exclaimed: "It is the end of France." What he did say was (he says): "It is all over with the Empire."

UNCLAIMED deposits to the amount of $69,000,000 have been reported by eight of Connecticut's savings banks, of which there are yet forty-five to be heard from. The average amount due each depositor by these figures is $97 97.

PETER ALGERNON BROWN, son of the Queen's John Brown, is reported to be engaged to Miss Cleveland, of Cincinnati. He is young, well bred, and "moves in excellent circles." The Queen wants to knight him for his father.

PRINCESS SCHOUVALOFF'S latest toilet is a cream satin, veiled with tulle; the studs of gold grelots, train of satin, a bouquet of gold thistles being on the lower part; bodice of satin, with a tulle front, which has gold greiot studs.

CHRISTIAN HAASE, an engineer in Chicago, blew out his brains in the Washington street tunnel Sunday last. He left a letter for his brother in Philadelphia, to whom he bequeathed $4,500 in bank, saying that life had no pleasure for him.

MR. CARLETON'S first poem, "Betsy and I Are Out," got into the waste-basket of the Toledo *Blade*, to which paper it was originally sent, but it was afterwards fished out and published one day when there happened to be a scarcity of "copy."

"OH, to think," said a religious Englishman to his gamekeeper, "that I should have called you a d—d infernal fool! I'm very sorry. To think that one Christian should use such language to another! Heaven forgive me! But it's God's truth all the same."

ONE of the greatest mathematicians is a lady of one of the highest Russian families, Mme. Kovaleffski, the widow of the well known Russian naturalist. She took the doctor's degree in 1874 at Gottingen, and is said to be enthusiastically devoted to her profession.

IT IS believed that at least three thousand miles of wire fence have been destroyed in Texas by the small herders, Coleman and Brown counties suffering the most. One man owns an inclosed tract thirty miles square, and a corporation has 286 miles of wire fence.

IT is not an uncommon thing to find a second crop of grapes in California a pretty fair one; but a third crop is an unusual thing. A Napa vineyardist, however, says that his third crop this year has yielded well, and the grapes contained over twenty per cent. of saccharine matter.

MR. IRVING'S engagement in Boston was very successful last week, but the Mapleson Company sang to small audiences. Mme. Gerster had a mortifying house for such an artist on the opening night, and there were vacant places when Patti sang. Mr. Irving and his company are in Baltimore this week.

Relics of George Washington.

Interesting relics were exhibited at the State Department on Monday, in honor of the centennial of the resignation of the command of the Continental army by General Washington. First of all was the commission; then the sword which Washington wore during the entire Revolutionary War, the history of which has been recorded by Charles Sumner in his speech on delivering it to Congress; the letter which Washington wrote to inquire the proper manner of resigning his commission, dated Annapolis, December 20, 1783; a reprint of the diary of 1753-1754, which contains a record of the expedition against the French and Indians on the Ohio; the diary kept during the siege of Yorktown, and other documents which on ordinary occasions are not always accessible to the general public.

There is an exhibit dated Winchester, July 25, 1754, showing the number of commissioned, warrant, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates present fit for duty; also the number of sick and wounded present, and the number absent of each. There is also a list of the officers present at the council, and it includes Colonel Joshua Fry and Lieutenant Colonel George Washington. This is written in Washington's well known large hand, on a single sheet of stout, white paper, about five inches by eight inches in size, and remarkably well preserved. It forms part of the papers which Washington left by will to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, who, in his turn, bequeathed them to his nephew, George Corbin Washington, from whom they were purchased by the Government in 1834 and 1849.

This document and the commission, a record of the beginning and the close of Washington's military career, placed side by side, seem peculiarly appropriate.

No disease can show such quick results as Heart Disease; do not delay, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. $1 per bottle at druggists.

COMMITTEES AT LAST.

Ways and Means About as Expected, for Revenue Reform.

Pennsylvania Gets Four Chairmen in Randall, Curtin, Hopkins and Mutchler.

Some Congressmen in Ecstacies, Others Mad as Hornets, and the Rest Don't Care a Continental.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The long agony is over and the committees have been announced. The Speaker says he feels relieved since he is done with the work. Some of the places were acceptable Christmas gifts, while others only brought vexation to their recipients. The happiest man in Congress is ex-Gov. Curtin, whom the Ohio ringster, Keifer, at the dictation of Cameron, undertook to degrade at the last session by so completely ignoring him that Randall was forced to decline one of his committee appointments in the war Governor's favor.

GOV. CURTIN THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.

Gov. Curtin, after the announcements were made, called upon Speaker Carlisle and tendered his thanks, saying that if all the committees had been spread before him and he had been given his choice, he would have selected Foreign Affairs. The place is the more appreciated because unsolicited, and besides it is in the line of the ex-Governor's training and experience. Gov. Curtin, it will be remembered, was the first Minister to Russia after the mission was raised to the first class.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Mr. Carlisle took as good care of Pennsylvania as Cameron did through his creature, Keifer, in the last Congress, and the Pennsylvanians are thoroughly satisfied with four Chairmanships, two of which are of the first class, with new members, like Elliott on Elections and Boyle on Commerce. The twelve Democrats from Pennsylvania have done well. The only regret is that Boyle did not get a place on Judiciary, a committee that is exactly to his taste. He was urged for that place by Gov. Curtin, and doubtless in the first instance appointed, but subsequently removed to give place to another because some exigency demanded it. However, he will have a chance to show his ability on Commerce, which is a very important committee.

MR. HOPKINS' OPPORTUNITY.

Mr Hopkins, as Chairman of the new Committee on Labor, will have abundant opportunity to serve his brawny constituents and to carry out his various projects for the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen, and ought as a member of Public Buildings and Grounds to get the appropriation for the Pittsburgh postoffice increased, although Mr. Randall is reported to have said that he shall oppose it.

BELMONT AND COX.

Gov. Curtin got his place at the head of Foreign Affairs because of the feud between Cox and Belmont, he (Curtin) having at first been assigned to the Chairmanship of Naval Affairs. Belmont is angry because his pretentions were not recognized, but Cox to-day telegraphed, "Merry Christmas to Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle. Will accept Chairmanship of Naval Committee."

MR. MORSE DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, who wanted the Naval Committee, is disappointed, but Mr. Carlisle gives three reasons why Morse could not have it, either one of which ought to be conclusive: First, he can't handle a bill on the floor; second, he is not a Democrat; third, he is too intimate with John Roach and Chandler.

MR. SPRINGER VERY MAD.

Mr. Springer is very mad because he was not given more recognition than the Chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. It is said that Mr. Springer demanded certain committee favors from the Speaker. Mr. Springer told Morrison today after the announcement that they had flattened him out, but that time makes all things even.

Singleton, of Miss., who was Chairman of the Committee on Printing when Randall was Speaker, is sore because he was not given his old place.

KENTUCKY FAR FROM SATISFIED.

Phil Thompson, of Ky., who was Carlisle's right bower in the Speakership fight, is howling mad because he was put off with the Chairmanship of the insignificant Committee of Expenditures in the War Department. Turner, of the same State, is very mad, and upon the whole Kentucky is far from satisfied, with the exception of Willis, who heads the important Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

A FEW BLANKS.

Converse and LeFevre, of Ohio, Talbott, of Maryland, and other strong Randall supporters, were remanded to the back rows, but Dunn, of Arkansas, who turned from Randall to Carlisle at a critical time, fared nearly if not quite as badly. Hill, of Ohio, is not at all pleased with the Chairmanship of the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

MORRISON MUST BEAR THE BLAME.

Whatever complaints may be made about the committees will fall upon the devoted head of Col. Morrison, the chief adviser of the Speaker, on the ground that the King can do no wrong.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

is constructed for tariff revision, but the Democratic end of it, outside of one or two men, is very weak. Gov. Curtin says the committee can do a great work in gaining the confidence of the people in pursuing a conservative course.

MR. RANDALL'S COMMITTEE.

It is difficult to tell whether the Appropriations Committee has been constituted in the interest of rigid economy or not, but Mr. Randall, the Chairman, is determined now, as ever, to hew to the line, and if the committee should not be found in sympathy with him there will probably be trouble. Mr. Randall's idea is to reduce the number of officers and employes of the Government rather than their salaries.

COMMERCE—RIVERS AND HARBORS.

It is feared by some that the Commerce Committee is composed of men of too strong railroad sympathies to report the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill favorably, but Mr. Horr, of Michigan, contends the committee was constructed in the interest of the Reagan bill.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR COMMITTEE

strikingly contrasts with the odious one in the last Congress, so many members of which were relegated to private life in consequence of the extravagant appropriations for sounds and creeks.

THE CHAIRMANSHIPS

are about equally divided between the sections, the South getting 28 and the North getting 24. Taking everything into consideration the Speaker has done well, very well, in placing so many men with so large a proportion unknown to him. With the exception of a few disappointed individuals who expected greater recognition, the committees give general satisfaction. The task was an awful one, but Mr. Carlisle has discharged his duty conscientiously and with all the light at his command.

HOPKINS' ANTI-LAND MONOPOLY BILL.

Mr. Hopkins proposes, immediately after the holiday recess, to follow up his bill limiting the amount of land that can be held by an alien to 1,000 acres, by another bill, which requires corporations having received grants of land from the Government to expose them to open sale without reservation within three years, public notice of the time of the sale to be given. The bill prohibits corporations holding land grants from using the lands for speculative, agricultural or manufacturing purposes of their own, and forbids them from using more land than is necessary for their own purposes.

Mr. Hopkins by his proposed legislation is trying to break up land monopolies. He says that a statement has been made showing that thirty-one foreign associations and individuals own over 20,000,000 acres in this country.

THE COMMITTEES

AS ANNOUNCED BY SPEAKER CARLISLE YESTERDAY.

ELECTIONS.

TURNER, D., Ga., Chairman.	
Davis, D., Mo.,	Converse, D., O.,
Cook, D.-G., Ia.,	Bennett, D., N. C.,
Lowry, D., Ind.,	Elliott, D., Pa.,
Robertson, D., Ky.,	Adams, D., N. Y.,
Ranney, R., Mass.,	Pettibone, R., Tenn.,
Miller, R., Pa.,	Valentine, R., Neb.,
Hepburn, R., Iowa,	Hart, R., O.

WAYS AND MEANS.

MORRISON, D., Ill., Chairman.	
Mills, D., Texas,	Blount, D., Ga.,
Blackburn, D., Ky.,	Hewitt, D., N. Y.,
Herbert, D., Ala.,	Hurd, D., O.,
Jones, D., Ark.,	Kelley, R., Pa.,
Kasson, R., Iowa,	McKinley, R., Ohio,
Hiscock, R., N. Y.,	Russell, R., Mass.

APPROPRIATION.

RANDALL, D., Pa., Chairman.	
Forney, D., Ala.,	Burnes, D., Mo.
Ellis, D., La.,	Keifer, R., Ohio,
Holman, D., Ind.,	Cannon, R., Ill.,
Hancock, D., Texas,	Ryan, R., Kansas,
Townshend, D., Ill.,	Calkins, R., Ind.,
Hutchins, D., N. Y.,	Horr, R., Mich.,
Follett, D., Ohio,	Washburn, R. Minn.

JUDICIARY.

TUCKER, D., Va., Chairman.	
Hammond, D., Ga.,	Seney, D., Ohio,
Culbertson, D., Texas,	Reed, R., Me.,
Moulton, D., Ill.,	Taylor, R., Ohio,
Broadhead, D., Mo.,	McCold, R., Iowa,
Doorheimer, D., N. Y.,	Browne, R., Ind.,
Collins, D., Mass.,	Poland, R., Vt.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

BUCKNER, D., Ky., Chairman.	
Ermentrout, D., Pa.,	Yaple, D., Mich.,
Potter, D., N. Y.,	Dingley, R., Me.,
Hunt, D., La.,	Brumm, R., Pa.,
Miller, D., Texas,	Adams, R., Ill.,
Candler, D., Ga.,	Henderson, R., Iowa.
Wilkins, D., Ohio,	

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, ETC.

BLAND, D., Mo., Chairman.	
Dowd, D., N. C.,	Belford, R., Col.,
Hardy, D., N. Y.,	Lacey, R., Mich.,
Nichols, D., Ga.,	Chace, R., R. I.,
Pusey, D., Iowa,	Everhart, R., Pa.,
Lanham, D., Texas,	Luna, R., N. M.
Tully, D., Cal.,	

COMMERCE.

REAGAN, D., Texas, Chairman.	
Clardy, D., Mo.,	Barksdale, D., Miss.,
Turner, D., Ky.,	O'Neill, R., Pa.,
Dunn, D., Ark.,	Davis, R., Ill.,
Seymour, D., Conn.,	Wadsworth, R., N. Y.,
Glasscock, D., Cal.,	Long, R., Mass.,
Woodward, D., Wis.,	Stewart, R., Vt.,
Boyle, D., Pa.,	Peters, R., Kas.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

WILLIS, D., Ky., Chairman.	
Blanchard, D., La.,	Houseman, D., Mich.,
Jones, D., Ala.,	Henderson, R., Ill.,
Gibson, D., W. Va.,	Hayne, R., Pa.,
Rankin, D., Wis.,	Robinson, R., Ohio,
Breckinridge, D., Ark.,	Chace, R., R. I.,
Murphy, D., Ia.,	Stone, R., Mass.,
Sumner, D., Cal.,	Burleigh, R., N. Y.

AGRICULTURE.

HATCH, D., Mo., Chairman.	
Aiken, D., S. C.,	Cullen, R., Ill.,
Dibrell, D., Tenn.,	Wilson, R., Iowa,
Williams, D., Ala.,	White, R., Minn.,
Beach, D., N. Y.,	Ochiltree, R., Texas,
Green, D., N. C.,	Howey, R., N. J.,
Winans, D., Wis.,	Stevenson, R., Wis.,
Weller, D., Iowa,	Raymond, R., Dak.
Patton, D., Pa.,	

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CURTIN, D., Pa., Chairman.	
Belmont, D., N. Y.,	Lamb, D., Ind.,
Deuster, D., Wis.,	Rice, R., Mass.,
Clements, D., Ga.,	Wait, R., Conn.,
Cox, D., N. C.,	Ketcham, R., N. Y.,
Wise, D., Va.,	Phelps, R., N. J.,
Stewart, D., Texas,	Hitt, R., Ill.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

ROSECRANS, D., Cal., Chairman.	
Slocum, D., N. Y.,	Steele, R., Ind.,
Dibrell, D., Tenn.,	Hayne, R., Pa.,
Morgan, D., Mo.,	Lyman, R., Mass.,
Wolford, D., Ky.,	Laird, R., Neb.,
Nicholls, D., Ga.,	Cutcheon, R., Mich.,
Murray, D., Ohio,	Magginis, R., Mont.
Duncan, D., Pa.,	

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Cox, D., N. Y., Chairman.	
Morse, D., Mass.,	McAdoo, D., N. J.,
Talbott, D., Md.,	Harmer, R., Pa.,
Buchanan, D., Ga.,	Goff, R., W. Va.,
Eaton, D., Conn.,	Boutelle, R., Me.
Ballentine, D., Tenn.,	

POSTOFFICES AND POSTROADS.

MONEY, D., Miss., Chairman.	
Reese, D., Ga.,	Paize, D., Ohio.,
Ward, D., Ind.,	Bingham, R., Pa.,
Cosgrove, D., Mo.,	Peelle, R., Ind.,
Riggs, D., Ill.,	Skinner, R., N. Y.,
Rogers, D., Ark.,	White, R., Ky.,
Taylor, D., Tenn.,	Wakefield, R., Minn.,
Jones, D., Tex.,	McCormack, R., Ohio.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

DAVIDSON, D., Florida, Chairman.	
Hobbitzell, D., Md.,	Wemple, D., N. Y.,
Murphy, D., Iowa.,	Culbertson, R., Ky.,
Paize, D., Ohio,	James, R., N. Y.,
Caldwell, D., Tenn.,	Atkinson, R., Pa.,
Turner, D., Ky.,	Hatch, R., Mich.

PUBLIC LANDS.

COBB, D., Ind., Chairman.	
Scales, D., N. C.,	Belford, R. Col.,
Oates, D., Ala.,	Straight, R., Minn.,
Shaw, D., Ill.,	Anderson, R., Kas.,
Lewis, D., La.,	Payson, R., Ill.,
Henley, D., Cal.,	Brents, R., W. T.
Van Eaton, D., Miss.,	

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WELLBORN, D., Texas, Chairman.	
Graves, D., Mo.,	Smith, R., Pa.,
Stevens, D., N. Y.,	George, R., Oregon,
Peel, D., Ark.,	Perkins, R., Kas.,
Pierce, D., Tenn.,	Nelson, R., Minn.,
Flaherty, D., Ill.,	Cury, R., Ari.
Skinner, D., N. C.,	

TERRITORIES.

EVINS, D., S. C., Chairman.	
Pryor, D., Ala.,	Taylor, R., Ohio,
Arnot, D., N. Y.,	Kellogg, R., La.,
Hardeman, D., Ga.,	Johnson, R., N. Y.,
Lanham, D., Texas,	Lawrence, R., Pa.,
Alexander, D., Mo.,	Struble, R., Iowa,
Carleton, D., Mich.,	Post, R., Wy. T.
Foran, D., Ohio.	

MANUFACTURES.

BAGLEY, D., N. Y., Chairman.	
J. D. Wise, D., Va.,	Brewer, R., N. J.,
Mitchell, D., Conn.,	Mackey, R., S. C.,
Caldwell, D., Tenn.,	Elwood, R., Ill.,
Crisp, D., Ga.,	Campbell, R., N. Y.
Lewis, D., La.	

MINES AND MINING.

WARNER, D., Tenn., Chairman.	
Cassidy, D., Nev.,	Alexander, D., Mo.,
Skinner, D., Ills.,	Miller, D., Texas,
Wood, D., Ind.,	Stevens, D., N. Y.,
Breitung, R., Mich.,	Culbertson, R., Ky.,
O'Hara, R., N. C.,	Singiser, R., Idaho.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STOCKSLAGER, D., Ind., Chairman.	
Young, D., Tenn.,	Dibble, D., S. C.,
Reese, D., Ga.,	Hopkins, D., Pa.,
Pusey, D., Iowa,	Wemple, D., N. Y.,
Worthington, D., Ill.,	Brainerd, R., Pa.
Helton, R., Md.,	

LABOR.

HOPKINS, D., Pa., Chairman.	
O'Neill, D., Mo.,	Mackey, D., S. C.,
Farran, D., Ohio,	James, R., N. Y.,
Lovering, D., Mass.,	Haynes, R., N. H.

CIVIL SERVICE.

MUTCHLER, D., Pa., Chairman.	
Cox, D., N. Y.,	Robertson, D., Ky.,
Clements, D., Ga.,	Bingham, R., Pa.,
Hoblitzell, D., Md.,	Phelps, R., N. J.,
Finerty, D., Ill.,	Millard, R., N. Y.,
Bark-dale, D., Miss.,	Lyman, R., Mass.,
Seymour, D., Conn.,	Hitt, R., Ill.

MINOR COMMITTEES.

War Claims—Geddes, Chairman; Jones, of Wisconsin, Stone, Tulley, Rogers, of New York, Weller, Ferrell, Kellogg, Everhart, Rowell and Bowen.

Revision of Laws—Oates, Chairman; Buchanan, McMillan, Hill, Clay, Ward, Hemphill, Brown, of Pennsylvania, Bayne, Spooner and McCombs.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Chairman; Dunn, O'Neill, of Illinois, Post, Campbell, Jones, of Wisconsin, Henley, Thomas, J. S. Wise, of Virginia, Howey and Whiting.

Militia—Muller, of New York, Chairman; Covington, McAdoo, Peel, Boyle, Ballentine, Strait, Morris, Valentine and Cutcheon.

Claims—McMillan, Chairman; Doud, Tillman, Warner, of Ohio, Van Alstyne, Dockery, Wood, Lore, Snyder, of New Hampshire, Price, Ochiltree, Elwood, Brown, of Pennsylvania, and Ray, of New York.

Pacific Railroads—Cassidy, Chairman; Throckmorton, Cabell, Thompson, Jr., Jordan, Crisp, Post, Wilson (Iowa), Millard, Dunham and Hanback.

Expenditures in War Department—Thompson, Jr., Chairman; Terrell, Taylor (Tennessee), Elliott, Mayo, Johnson and Hanback.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Morse, Chairman; Hewitt (New York), Shaw, Davidson, Houck, Davis (Mass.), and Lawrence.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—Springer, Chairman; Hemphill, Van Alstyne, Fyan, Stewart (Vermont), Bowen and Stephenson.

Expenditures in Public Buildings—Belmont, Chairman; Wilkins, Spriggs, Sumner (Wisconsin), Harmar, Weaver and O'Hara.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Morgan, Chairman; Talbott, Robinson (New York), Neece, Peele, Stone and Nutting.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Young, Chairman; Clardy, Cook, Storm, Brumm, Dunham and Payne.

Patents—Vance, Chairman; Singleton, Mitchell, Greenleaf, Halsell, Dargan, Winans (Wisconsin), and Hepburn.

Education—Aiken, Chairman; Converse, Willis, Budd, Arnot, Duncan, Winans (Wisconsin), Taylor (Ohio), Milliken, Hatch (Mich.), and Merrill.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Chairman; Lefevre, Fyan, Winans (Mich.), Budd, Sumner (Wis.), Patton, Lovering, Bagley, Ray (N. H.), Cullen, Houk, J. S. Wise (Virginia), Holmes and Morrill.

Pensions—Hewitt (Alabama), Chairman; Silliman, Robinson (N. Y.), Lefevre, Stockslager, Jones (Texas), Wolford, Steele, Laird, Struble and York.

Expenditures in State Department—Hardeman, Chairman; Dargan, Worthington, Campbell, Barr, Henderson (Iowa), and Price.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Davis (Missouri), Chairman; Hewitt (Alabama), Potter, Connolly, Lacey, Libbey and Haynes.

District of Columbia—Harbour, Chairman; Muldrow, Shelley, Eldridge, Wilson (W. Va.), Fiedler, Spriggs, Barr, Gunther, McComas and Jeffords.

Private Lands—Muldrow, Chairman; Mutchler, Williams (Ala.), Halsell, Cosgrove, Eldridge, Lowry, Payson, Parker, Mayo and Weaver.

Public Health—Beach, Chairman; Graves, Riggs, Candler, Fiedler, Davis (Mass.), Evans (Pa.), Libbey and Pettibone.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Hardy, Chairman; Cabell, Green, Shelley, Jeffords, Evans (Pa.), and Brewer (N. Y.)

Enrolled Bills—Warner (Tenn.), Chairman; Snyder (W. Va.), Yaple, Peters and Holmes.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Hill, Chairman; Bland, Kleiner, Carleton, Evans, Davis (Ill.), Gunther, Goff, Jr., and Campbell.

American Shipbuilding and Shipowning—Slocum, Chairman; Deuster, Dibble, Throckmorton, Hunt, Findlay, Lorea, Dingley, Jr., O'Neill (Pa.), George and Long.

On Law Regulating Succession of President and Vice President—Eaton, Chairman; Springer, Clay, Jordan, Price, Bennett, Kleiner, Findlay, Parker, White (Ky.), Peters, Hart and Wait.

On Payment of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay—Warner (Ohio), Chairman; Connolly, Pearce (Tenn.), Rogers (Ark.), Greenleaf, Brown (N. Y.), York, Whiting and Anderson.

Joint Select Committee on Printing—Scales, Chairman; Rogers (N. Y.), and Smith (Pa.)

Library—Singleton, Chairman. Woodward and Nutting.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—There is about the usual diversity of views expressed by Congressmen to-night in regard to the composition of the House committees. Representative Willis, of Kentucky, whose relations with Carlisle are known to be intimate, says in making up the committees the Speaker paid regard to the character and experience of men to be placed, and there was no intention or desire to punish anybody for the part taken in the Speakership contest.

As proof of the latter assertion, Mr. Willis refers to the fact Mr. Randall and a number of his prominent supporters were given important Chairmanships, and all members of the New York delegation occupy committee places of responsibility. "If anything," said Mr. Willis, "there is danger of Mr. Carlisle having been too safe."

Mr. Willis, who was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, says he will favor a liberal policy in that direction.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee generally declined to express any opinion as to the policy the committee would adopt or the work it would undertake to do. Mr. Morrison, its Chairman, said in reply to a question upon this point, the make-up of the committee indicated what the policy would be, but he declined to go into details or express himself more definitely upon the subject.

Mr. Calkins, not a member of the committee, says from the make-up "particular thunder will be raised."

A prominent conservative Democratic Representative from New England said, in reply to a question, he preferred to wait a little before talking much about the organization of the Ways and Means. He says, however, the composition of the committee is not in accordance with conservative ideas on the tariff question. Most of its members are not men of moderate views, and the selection of such men was, he thought, at variance with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Carlisle in his speech accepting the office of Speaker.

Another Eastern Representative said in his opinion the committee would be worked strongly in favor of ultimate free trade, a majority of its members being in accord with its Chairman, Morrison, on that question. How far it is likely to go in carrying out his views is a question upon which speculation at present is useless. He thought that in view of the approaching Presidential election policy would forbid radical measures.

A majority of the Democratic members of the House seem contented with the places assigned them, but a few, among them Mr. Springer, express loud dissatisfaction. The latter, it is said, expected to be made Chairman of the Committee on Elections, a position he occupied in the Forty-sixth Congress, but he was not even made a member of that committee or given any other position he regarded in keeping with his experience and long service as a member of the House. The reason, it is said, why Mr. Springer was not given a place on the Elections Committee was he is known to be unfriendly to Manning, upon whose case that committee have to pass judgment. Mr. Springer himself attributes his exclusion, as he regards it, from all important committees to the hostility of Mr. Morrison.

Just after the adjournment of the House Mr. Springer went up to Mr. Morrison, who was standing in front of the Speaker's desk, and said, "You have done a d—d mean thing to me, and all I've got to say is that I'll remember you."

"Very well," replied Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Springer walked away.

S. S Cox is angry at his assignment to Naval Affairs instead of Foreign Affairs, and telegraphed a refusal to serve.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, said he thought the make-up of the committees all the way through, was horrible. The Committee on Commerce, with which he is most familiar, he said was made up in the interest of the Reagan bill.

Mr. Curtin said he thought the committees would give general satisfaction. They could not have been better.

Judge Lowry, McMillin, Cobb and many others said about the same thing. Judge Murphy, of Iowa, said he believed 5 per cent. of the House were well pleased.

The appointment of J. Floyd King Chairman of Levees and Mississippi River Improvement, is regarded as a good augury for the continuation of work on that river, as Mr. King has conspicuously identified himself with that subject. The selection is looked upon as indicating the Speaker's interest in improving the Mississippi river. Gen. King believes in liberal appropriations for that river, and says he will do his best to lead Congress the same way of thinking.

Mr. Henley (California) says the present House will probably raise rates on wool and put a number of articles on the free list, including certain drugs and possibly salt.

Twenty-nine of the fifty-five Chairmanships go to the South.

Mr. Randall this morning, in behalf of the Commonwealth Club of Philadelphia, of which he is a director, tendered Speaker Carlisle a reception to be given by the club at such time during January as the Speaker may indicate. There will be a banquet given in the afternoon at the club house, to be followed in the evening by a reception, at which prominent citizens of all parties will be present. Mr. Carlisle is much gratified at the invitation, and will in a few days name the date. The Commonwealth Club is the leading Democratic club of Philadelphia, and numbers among its members the most prominent Democrats in the Keystone State.

THE COMMITTEES.

VIEWS OF SPEAKER CARLISLE AND MR. MORRISON.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—Mr. Carlisle himself, speaking of the committees, after they had been announced, said: "I could, I know, make a much better list of committees if I were to follow only my own inclinations. I know that some men may be misplaced and others ought to be in different places, but there are a great many things to consider in the forming of committees, which are not generally understood. There were considerations of geography, of qualification, of experience in Congress, and, of course, of politics. I have given the subject continuous thought for five weeks, and hope that I have been reasonably successful, at all events I have endeavored to do justice."

Mr. Morrison, who will be regarded as hardly less responsible for the committees than Mr. Carlisle himself, said of them: "One of the most difficult problems connected with the arrangement of the committees was the principle of seniority and the relative representation of the sections. For although it is a long time since the war, the Republicans are disposed at every opportunity to criticise the Democracy, and to claim that it is their purpose to return the Solid South to power. Mr. Carlisle has endeavored to adjust the representation equitably among sections, while at the same time doing justice to his personal friends and carrying out his policy as to certain important measures. The principal of minority, for very many reasons, had to be observed, and it was very difficult to do this on account of the peculiar circumstances.

"Take the State of Georgia, for instance. All of the eight Democrats had served in former Congresses, and some of them are men of much experience.

"In that delegation there were but three who voted for Carlisle. Take the State of Wisconsin on the other hand. Of the six Democrats, all voted for Carlisle; yet not one of them has ever served in Congress. The adjustment of representation between two such typical States as these are was a very difficult one."

Mr. Morrison, replying to a gentleman, who suggested that the composition of the Ways and Means Committee evidently indicated that the policy of the Democrats would be to make the tariff the issue in the Presidential campaign, said:

"The issue is not to be avoided and it is welcomed. The Republicans have invited this contest in the call of their National Republican Committee, and we cheerfully accept it. It is the issue upon which we shall go to the people in the Presidential campaign of 1884 and upon which we expect to win. But if the protection Democrats shall choose to unite with the Republicans, it will not be possible for us to pass a bill even through the House, as the protection Democrats and Republicans undoubtedly hold a majority."

MR. CARLISLE TALKS.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Speaker Carlisle has rested at his rooms at the Riggs House for the past twenty-four hours. During the past five weeks he has been under constant mental and physical strain, and he will occupy himself during the holidays reading between 600 and 700 letters that he has been unable to open during the past month. The Speaker feels satisfied with his arrangement of the committees.

"The first thing that I did in the formation of the committees," said Mr. Carlisle to a correspondent, "was to learn all that I could about the 177 members of the House, to ascertain the antecedents of each of the new men, his age, occupation, previous legislative experience, etc. I had to call upon the old members of each delegation. I put the names of every new member upon the margin of a wide sheet of paper and opposite the name I filled in all that I could learn about them. Then I blocked out the committees, in a majority of instances choosing the chairman first and filling in the membership afterward, although I often had the list of members of a committee written out before the chairman was selected. Well, I had to go over those lists scores of times, before reaching a final decision. Oftentimes I would find that the geographical arrangement of a committee was bad when the personnel seemed perfect. Again, when the geographical representation was correct the personal unfitness of the arrangement seemed manifest. Often the change of one man involved as much as three hours' labor in symmetrically filling the vacancies caused by the transfer. At the outset I saw that there were fifty-six Democrats who could only be given places on one committee, and twenty-four Republicans who must fare in like manner. The minority representation of the Republicans, of course, made it easier for me to discriminate there.

"There is a custom here, which, by long usage, has almost become a law, that old members shall be given the chairmanships. I have no doubt that some of the new members would have made more efficient chairmen than several of the older ones I selected; still, had I broken the rule in one instance, I should have been obliged to do it in others, and beyond appointing Mr. Neece, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, a place which is of no importance save as giving him a clerk, no new member received a chairmanship.

"There was another difficulty with which I had to contend," continued the Speaker. "The Southern States, as a rule, elected old members, and to the old members the chairmanships had to go. I see that I am criticised for giving the South twenty-eight of the fifty-five chairmanships. If Mr. Critic will pause to compare the proportion of Democratic Representatives from the Southern States with those of the Democrats from all the other sections of the country, I think he will find that the South has by no means been favored. Take, for example, the State of Alabama. It has eight Representatives, all of whom excepting Pryor were old members of the House, and he is an ex-member of the Senate. Remember that the Representatives having previously served in the House were those from whom the list of chairmen had to be made.

"Now, let us take the State of New York. Of its twenty-one Democratic Representatives all but nine were new members, and I gave the State seven chairmanships, Alabama received two, Tennessee has three chairmanships, Pennsylvania four, and the proportion of old members in the Pennsylvania delegation is much less than those from Tennessee; so it is in almost every case."

"I see that you are criticised for having made Buckner Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Bland Chairman of Coinage, Weights and Measures, the impression being that Buckner is hostile to the national banks and Bland in favor of continuing the coinage of the buzzard dollar."

"I do not think the country need be alarmed by the assignment of those gentlemen to the positions they hold," answered Mr. Carlisle. "I talked with both of them before they were appointed, and I know how they feel on financial subjects. Neither Mr. Buckner nor Bland will do anything hostile to the financial interests of the country. Mr. Buckner was first made Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee by Mr. Randall in the Forty-fifth Congress, when the greenback craze was at its height, and I do not remember that the 'business interests' complained. He was reappointed by Mr. Randall in the Forty-sixth Congress, and it would have been very poor taste on my part to refuse to follow the precedent thus established.

"I feel quite sure that no legislation hostile to the national banking system will be reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. Before I made up this committee I read in the New York *Commercial Bulletin* interviews with many of the most prominent bankers and financiers of that city in relation to the best means of relieving the national banks. I was surprised to find that the widest difference of opinion prevailed, and I imagine that the members of the Banking and Currency Committee will not recommend any legislation on this subject until they learn from the best sources what is the wisest course to follow. Mr. Bland's appointment does not necessarily mean the continued coinage of silver, either. I think that both Mr. Buckner and Mr. Bland will act conservatively."

"How sweeping is the tariff bill, now being written by Mr. Morrison?"

"No one can tell. All the reductions to be recommended by the committee will be in one single bill, which will have the unanimous support of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. The program also is to have the united support of the majority in the House for the committee's bill, and to vote down all amendments that may be offered by the Republicans."

GENERAL PORTER'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—General Fitz John Porter has filed his papers in Congress to substantiate his claims for restoration to the rolls of the army. They are voluminous. During the interim from the adjournment of the last Congress to the convening of this one Porter did some energetic work in behalf of his determination to be restored to the army, and has corresponded with a great many members and Senators on the subject. The fact that bills were introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate shows that he feels encouraged and that he intends to push his suit. Gen. Logan says he will fight the case to the bitter end. Gen. Porter sets forth in his preamble that, inasmuch as the board of army officers that were convened by the President on April 12, 1878, to examine into the report upon his case, reported on March 19, 1879, reported "that in their opinion, justice requires at the hands of the President such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the court-martial and restore him to the position of which the sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from the service; and that inasmuch as the President on May 4, 1882, remitted so much of the sentence of the court-martial remaining unexecuted as forever disqualified him (Porter) from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government," that it is the duty of Congress that justice may be done, to appoint him to the position of Colonel in the United States Army. Eastern Congressman are generally for Porter.

THEY WILL DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Mr. Cox, of New York, who was appointed Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, informed an intimate friend, a member of the House, he will positively decline to serve on that committee when Congress reconvenes. The reasons assigned for Mr. Cox's refusal are that the Committee on Naval Affairs has comparatively little before it in the present Congress, and twenty-two years' service in the House entitled him to the Chairmanship of Foreign Affairs. His friends say in that position Mr. Cox contemplated advocating a number of reforms in the line of reducing the number of foreign Ministers, vesting Consuls with diplomatic power when necessary, and improving the Consular system, so as to make it a more powerful agency for the advancement of the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Springer, who desired the Chairmanship of the Committee on Elections, and who was made Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, also contemplates declining when Congress reassembles, giving as a reason that both he and his constituents were insulted by his omission from all important committees.

TARIFF REVISION.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Mr. Morrison said to-day that the Ways and Means Committee would be a business one. The tariff would be taken up and revised without dodging, and in this the House was largely with the committee. A majority of the committee was with its chairman, without counting Hewitt, who wants only certain articles touched. This majority was in favor of taking up the whole question and doing the work of last session over again. It is thought that the committee will begin with Morrison's old bill as a basis. The work of the late tariff commission will make it comparatively an easy matter to perfect a new tariff bill. There will be a Democratic caucus immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, when a decision will be reached as to the mode of procedure.

MRS. GEN. ROSECRANS DEAD.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Mrs. Ann E. Rosecrans, wife of General W. E. Rosecrans, died here yesterday of cerebral hemorrhage after an illness of over a year. Her funeral will take place to-morrow at St. Aloysius Catholic Church. The following gentlemen, personal friends of the General, will act as pall bearers: Senator John F. Miller, General P. H. Sheridan, Hon. John R. Glasscock, General Horatio J. Wright, Hon. John S Barbour, Colonel Gilbert C. Kniffin, General Henry J. Yunt, Judge Thomas W. Bartley.

Mrs. Rosecrans was formerly a Miss Hegeman, daughter of a prominent lawyer in New York. She married General Rosecrans over forty years ago, and has been during all that time the intelligent and counseling companion of her distinguished husband. A daughter in this city and a son and daughter in California are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother.

NEW COLORED ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—An organization to be known as "The Emigrant Association," has been formed among colored residents of this city for the purpose, as set forth in the constitution, of helping colored people from Southern States to emigrate and locate. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Scott; Vice President, M. Howard; Secretary, J. W. Niles; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, A. M. S. Carvy. The constitution provides that a prospecting and locating committee be appointed. Every head of a family entitled to locate on 160 acres of Government land shall, upon paying $10 to the association, receive help in getting to his place, and have assistance for one year afterwards.

Over-worked Business Men.

As a restorer of exhausted nerve force, it has been largely shown during the past thirteen years that the new Vitalizing Treatment dispensed by Drs. Starkey & Palen, **1109** Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the most prompt and efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession. Its use by over-worked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion and peril which now attend them. A pamphlet containing full particlars in regard to the nature and action of this remarkable Treatment, will be mailed free. Write for it.

WITH all her native oranges, Florida imports some from Cuba.

THE HOG IN FRANCE.

The Inspector at Chicago Quoted as Authority That Diseased Meat is Exported.

Two Frenchmen Expelled From Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, December 26.—Paul Bert publishes a letter arguing that fear of an outbreak of disease from the use of American pork is in no way chimerical. He quotes statements of Mr. Delmers, Inspector at Chicago, who certified diseased and dying hogs passed his house daily, and that they were sold cheap and shipped to Bordeaux and Havre.

IRISH AGITATION.

DUBLIN, December 26.—Orangemen are making great preparations to oppose the National meeting announced to be held at Dromore, County Down, January 2.

Immediately after the Christmas holidays Parnell will hold a series of conferences with his colleagues relative to the extension and reorganization of the Irish party in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the policy of the party in the forthcoming session of Parliament.

EXPELLED FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, December 26.—Von Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has ordered the expulsion from Germany of two Frenchmen, one of whom is General Grouvel, for omitting the observance of a slight formality in certain official relations with the national authorities.

ORANGEMEN ATTACKED.

ST. JO

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Son of God, and Son of Mary! let the sweetest song of earth,
With the sweetest song of Heaven, join to celebrate Thy birth.
Art Thou not indeed Immanuel?—and to-day we gladly bring
Grateful homage, willing service, to our crowned and sceptred King.

If from Bethlehem to Calvary but a little way appears,
'Tis because we miss the journey of the three and thirty years:—
Miss the lessons of Thy life-work, and the truths Thy words revealed,
Which from Jewish Sage and Prophet, were by law and rite concealed.

Means it naught, the weary wanderer guided and the hungry fed?
Means it naught, the leper's cleansing, and the raising of the dead?
Lo! the dumb can speak right plainly, and the blind can clearly see:
Will Messiah's works be greater,—know we surely Thou art He?

Dimly through the darker ages, men beheld redemption's price,
Pointed, by expectant nations, to a bloody sacrifice:
Souls to-day are reaching upward, to a higher, purer faith,—
Living sacrifice the offering and obedience unto death.

Jesus, Thou hast lived to save us; died for us, and lived again:
And upon Thy resurrection rests the hope of dying men;
Rests the precious hope unfailing of immortal life on high:
Thou hast died and Thou hast risen,—we are no afraid to die.

Thou hast risen, Death is vanquished, in the strange and awful strife:
All the dreaded powers of Hades, could not hold the Lord of Life.
Where wast Thou, and didst Thou never of the grave dark secrets tell?
Was the Cross thy place of triumph, or the dismal deeps of Hell?

Thou hast gloriously ascended to the God whom Thou hast shown,
More the Universal Father, than a Sovereign on his throne.
By the sacred name of brother, every man alike we call:
For the Fatherhood embraces, not a chosen few, but all.

This the grandest revelation, this the truth we dearest hold,
When the story of Thy mission to redeem man kind, is told:
None are aliens, none are strangers: Jew and Gentile, bond and free;
Taught by Thee to say, "Our Father," now are one, O Christ, in Thee!

BEAVER FALLS, PA. DEC., 1883. S. C.

LOST HIS LIBERTY.

Recapture of an Escaped Cleveland Convict After Seven Years.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)

On the 1st of April, 1871, Frederick J. Kelly, a fresco painter, was sentenced by Judge Paine, then presiding in the criminal branch of the Cuyahoga Common Pleas, to twenty years penal servitude for being an accessory to arson. Kelly was sent to the Columbus Penitentiary, whence, on January 14, 1876, he made his escape. Since then he has lived in the West. Recently he married a charming young girl and in the belief that grass had grown over his youthful offense settled in Cincinnati. Some enemy was on his track, however, for on December 10th Warden Thomas, of the Penitentiary, received the following anoymous letter, mailed from Kansas City:

December 10, 1883.

To the Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary:

What is the reason that f. J. Kelly is left at large so long he has been traveling at large cities ever since his escape from your prison at no 86 court street Cincinnati teaching some kind of painting & I think he has been in kansas twice and tried to make a fuss with his brother a J kelly because he would not have anything to do with him & has threatened his life in letters sent to kansas he goes under the name of albert m raymond.

JUSTICE.

Acting upon this information Warden Thomas telegraphed to Cincinnati for the arrest of Kelly, alias Raymond, at the address given and mailed a description of the fugitive as it appears on the penitentiary records. On the first floor of No. 86 Court street is a saloon, in which Captain Hudson, of the Cincinnati police, found a man answering to the description and stepping up to him the officer said:

"I want you; you are my prisoner." For a minute the man looked at the Captain and then, turning suddenly pale, almost fell to the floor.

"My God, man, you surely don't want me!" said he. "I have done nothing." He was told that he must go to the Chief's office and that he had better go quietly.

By this time the boarders gathered around and for a time it looked as though the prisoner would be rescued. The officers who accompanied Captain Hudson drew their revolvers and held the crowd at bay. Raymond's wife also appeared upon the scene and by her entreaties the crowd finally fell back. Arriving at the station, Lieutenant Devine registered the prisoner as follows: Albert M. Raymond; age thirty-three; American; married. On searching the prisoner the sum of $2,258 33 in cash was found on him, besides several small articles.

The parting between the prisoner and his young wife was a heartrending one. She clasped her arms around his neck, kissed him and told him not to be discouraged but to keep up heart. The prisoner was also very much affected, and with tears streaming from his eyes he was led back and locked up. In conversation with Mrs. Raymond shortly afterward she gave the following history of her acquaintance with the prisoner: "I have known Albert for several years, and on April 21st last we were married at my home in Washington Territory. Albert's business is that of giving instructions in crystal painting, and after our marriage we started out and visited different cities, where we would stop for some time and give instructions. We were in Louisville, and from there went to St. Louis, and six weeks ago we came to Cincinnati, and have been doing so well; and now to have this trouble, I know it will kill me," and the lady gave way to a paroxysm of grief. "We were making preparations to go out West this week to spend Christmas with my folks, and we were fondly looking forward to the happy time."

On his trial in 1871, in sentencing Kelly Judge Paine addressed these words to the prisoner:

"In all my experience at the bar and on the bench for thirty years I have become somewhat familiar with cases of murder, treason, robbery and arson, but I have never met with a case which evinced such deep seated and premeditated depravity, such total recklessness and criminal disregard of life and such an attempt wantonly to destroy property and defraud others."

During the trial and while he was being sentenced Kelly was attended by his aged mother and by his young and attractive wife, whom he married in Chicago September 8, 1870, which must have been about the time he left that city for Cleveland. This wife maintained a residence here until in November, 1872, she applied, through her attorney, the late E. M. Brown, Esq., for divorce on the ground that her husband had been convicted of crime and sent to the Penitentiary. On the 5th of May, 1873, a decree of divorce was granted and the petitioner was restored to her maiden name, Ella Thew.

Higgins, Kelly's brother-in-law and partner, was also sentenced to twenty years in the State prison and is serving his time.

F. S CHURCH and other artists have left New York for a winter in Mexico.

SAVE doctor bills by taking *Peruna* whenever you fell badly.

OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Tompkins, Eighty-one Years Old, a Woman With a History.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., December 22.—Mrs. Louisa L. Tompkins, of this city, wife of the late Robert Tompkins, was sitting in her room before the fire Wednesday noon. Her companion, Miss Sallie Allison, who has lived with her since the war, left the room for a few moments, and while out the old lady's clothes caught fire. On returning, Miss Allison rushed to her and quickly extinguished the flames, but not before they had done their work. Mrs. Tompkins died after eighteen hours of excruciating agony. She was eighty-one years of age, had resided in Clarksville for a number of years, and was very highly regarded by all who knew her. She has a history that weaves into the history of nearly every one in Montgomery county. She was the principal leader of a society that helped to uniform every company that left Montgomery county to uphold the stars and stripes. During the conflict she solicited aid for the suffering Confederates from the people in this section and over in Kentucky, and was one of the leading movers and founders of the Tennessee Confederate Orphan Asylum, which was located at Clarksville after the war, and at the beginning of the war she was recognized as one of the strongest Southern women in this section. Mrs. Tompkins was the mother of Mrs. Allen G. Johnson, of this city, and of the wife of Thomas Greenfield, formerly a prominent merchant in New Orleans and New York, and the wife of John Quarles, a prominent citizen of Helena, Ark., and brother of General W. A. Quarlers, of this city; also mother of five sons.

THE OHIO SENATOR.

The Prospect as Set Forth by an Ardent Organ of Pendleton.

(Columbus Letter to Cincinnati News-Journal.)

The most conservative estimate I have yet seen on the Senatorial question was to-day submitted to me by a Democratic member of the Senate, and this estimate has reference wholly to the first ballot in the caucus. The result of the initial ballot the Senator puts down as follows:

Pendleton	31	Geddes	4
Ward	14	Morgan	2
Payne	13	Unknown and doubtful	14
Converse	4		

"But don't you think you have put Mr. Payne's vote too low?" I inquired.

"No. If anything, it is too high. Two, and possibly three, of the Cuyahoga members will be against him from the start."

"Why?"

"Because they will follow the instructions of their constituents."

"What will be the result of the second ballot?"

"My opinion is that Mr. Pendleton will receive nearly or quite fifty votes on the second ballot. However, the second may not vary materially from the first, but the third ballot will make a finality of it. The opponents of Pendleton and Ward are not able to agree where to concentrate when Payne, after having served the purpose of his candidacy, is thrown overboard."

"How is that?"

"Why, a part of them insist on rallying on Converse and a part on Geddes. The friends of Converse insist that the supporters of Ward and several Pendleton men will support him when it comes to a choice between Pendleton and Converse, and give their reasons for it. The friends of Judge Geddes make precisely the same claim on precisely the same grounds."

"What of the outcome?"

"Why, it looks as though they would get into such a wrangle that they will not be able to combine their strength on either of them."

"What about an open ballot?"

"Who wants an open ballot?"

"The *Enquirer* has been calling for one for weeks."

"But the *Enquirer* doesn't want an open ballot, and is working by the rule of contraries. It knows that the way to prevent an open ballot is to advocate it. In due course of time McLean will be kicking himself over this matter."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A BOY named Fiddler had his skull crushed while coasting at McKeesport Friday night. He died shortly afterwards.

A TRAMP was found under a straw stack near New Castle the other day, with his feet and hands badly frozen. He had been there for several days without food.

WHITE Dr. W. H. Vankirk, of McKeesport, was crossing the B. & O. tracks in a sleigh at that place Saturday, the vehicle was struck by an engine, entirely demolishing it. The Doctor was also severely hurt.

THE furnace of Reynolds Bros., at Red Bank, Pa., will be closed down on the 15th of next month, and will remain closed until there is an improvement in the iron trade. The capacity of this furnace is about ten thousand tons per year.

J. S. HUDSON, a merchant in New Galilee, on Thursday night set a double-barreled shotgun in his store for the purpose of shooting burglars. After he had closed up he had occasion to re-enter his store, when the gun was discharged, the load striking him in the arm. Amputation was necessary.

Queen's Vic's Pensioners.

(Robert Laird Collier in Chicago Tribune.)

The Duke of Edinburgh has just been appointed to the command of the "Channel Squadron"—a very lucrative post in the navy, and which is almost a sinecure. This appointment has been made over the heads of several unemployed Admirals, who are justified in resenting this quite common nepotism which characterizes the wishes and, as far as decency and authorities will permit, the actions of the Queen. All Her Majesty's sons are well provided for and yet she is never satisfied with their worldly prospects, but shoves them into every vacant post where there is money. It is estimated that the Queen saves annually from her Parliamentary allowance alone $500,000. She receives annually $2,750,000. Her Majesty's personal wealth is said to be enormous, and her investments are sources of constant thought and care with her. Notwithstanding that the nation pays the Queen this £550,000 a year, she does not maintain her own family out of that sum, for we find the following amounts voted from time to time by Parliament at Her Majesty's request: Crown Princess of Germany, £8,000; Prince of Wales, £40,000; Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; Princess Christian, £6,000; Marchioness of Lorne, £6,000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duke of Albany, £25,000; Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £6,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Teck, £5,000. Besides all these figures there are "royal perquisites" that amount to vast sums, such as the $250,000 the Prince of Wales receives annually from the Duchy of Cornwall. However, according to the glorious British Constitution, royalty can do no wrong, and they who hold to the divine sanction of royalty must pay well those who hold its credentials.

ABOUT the busiest man in the United States is William Cornell Jewett, formerly known as "Colorado" Jewett. He is a well-preserved, lithe man on the sunny side of sixty, and he is as full of energy as a beaver. His first wife was a daughter of Commodore Garrison. His present wife is the daughter of a prominent banker of Frankford, Germany. Mr. Jewett is determined to build a new railroad line from New York to San Francisco. Tabor, of Colorado, is helping him and Europe is expected to provide the bulk of the capital.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Indications That It Will Go to Chicago.

And be Held the Latter Part of June.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The presence of ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in Chicago, has excited a great deal of gossip in political circles as to the probability of the next National Convention of that party being held here. With his accustomed diplomacy, Senator Barnum studiously refrained from any expression that would indicate his preference, or the sentiment of the committee in that regard. The most persistent interviewer only succeeded in eliciting from him the opinion that Chicago was the most eligible point in the country for the Convention.

This has been seized upon by the gossips as a most significant admission, in view of the fact that prominent members of the Iroquois Club, which is the leading organization of the West, are making a determined effort to secure the Convention for this city, both by personal solicitation among friends on the committee, and by the presentation of arguments tending to show that this is the most favorable point. These arguments are, briefly: That a National Convention never carried a State, and never will. They hold that the claim that the meeting of the Convention in New York would tend to harmonize the party factions in that city and State is a delusion, and would only create more dissension. The claim of St. Louis for the Convention, because it is a Democratic city in a Democratic State, is one of the poorest reasons for holding the Convention there. They say that in summer Cincinnati is like an oven; its hotel accommodations are limited, and its water is not fit to drink. In favor of Chicago it is urged that the temperature is cool in June, cool and refreshing breezes blow across the unsalted sea, insuring the delegates good, refreshing sleep, and we have in our hotels beds for over thirteen thousand people, and cots innumerable. It is further urged that every candidate will get a fair shake and a show for his white-alley in Chicago.

It is generally understood that Chairman Barnum is to spend several days in Chicago, conferring with leading Democratic politicians. Several of the Western members of the committee who have been interviewed here of late are overwhelmingly in favor of Chicago, and it is thought that the program has already been cut and dried to have the Convention held here, as being the most central and eligible point for all parts of the country. Another significant fact is that W. C. Goudy, the local member of the committee, has engaged the Exposition Building for the last week in June.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MONDAY was Mr. John G. Whittier's seventy-sixth birthday. He passed it quietly at his home in Danvers, Mass., greatly to the disappointment of many of his friends in Boston, who called at his hotel in that city expecting to find him there.

MRS. LANGTRY'S engagement in Washington City was by no means a financial success, though she made a social hit in securing Senator Bayard as an escort. The indications are that the Lily has squeezed about all the juice out of the American orange. Fallow Australia awaits her.

THE immortal 306 continue to turn up in new and sensational positions. The latest exploit is by a Tennessee man, S. O. Brandon by name, who has just been arrested in Nashville, charged with the theft of two horses, four mules and two wagons from a farmer in a neighboring county.

LORD ONSLOW, the English nobleman who claimed a whole car to himself in the recent Northern Pacific railroad excursion, has been visiting the Mammoth Cave. It is said he would not allow any one else in the cave while he was inspecting it, and that he even tried to draw the hole in after him.

IT is related of Tennyson that at the famous luncheon party on Sir Donald Currie's yacht in the harbor of Copenhagen he asked the Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales by what title he ought rightly to address them. "I do not know," he said, "what I ought to call you." "Oh," said the Princess, "there is no difficulty; Minnie and Alec, to be sure."

HON. J. STERLING MORTON, Territorial Governor of Nebraska under Buchanan, tells the Chicago *Times* that he expects to see a split in the Democratic party on the tariff question, and he would not be surprised to see it begin in the next National Convention, "if the free trade advocates are sat down upon and high tariff principles are embodied in the platform, to the exclusion of free trade."

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Corresponding Stenographer for the Elba Iron & Bolt Co., Limited, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MISS MARY E. DAVIS,
Stenographer for Census Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa. de22-21w

—"Didn't I tell you not to let me catch you in a lie?" said a politician to his son. "Yes, sir." "But I have just caught you in one." "Because I told you this lie to keep you from catchin' me in two others what I told." "Oh, I see, political economy. Preserves in this kind of civil service business and you will one day attain a position of public trust."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Michael Brennan, formerly of Philadelphia, and well known in Arizona, and his servant, Ramond Stewart, were murdered near Chihuahua, Mexico, a few days ago. They had a large amount of American and Mexican gold in their possession, and it is supposed they were killed by robbers.

CHRISTMAS WITHOUT HIM.

BERTHA SIBLEY SCRANTON.

Westminster is gray at midnight,
With shadows from wall to wall;
They have noiseless feet, these shadows,
And make no sound as they fall,
But I ween they will creep together,
A right goodly band to-night,
Over a silent marble name,
In the Christmas Eve twilight.

All the tiny dear child people
We hold in our hearts to-day,
Who will live when that same marble
Has crumbled to dust away.
"Little Em'ly's" ghost that haunteth
The Minister's shadowy aisle,
With the grave, sweet face of Agnes,
And the child-wife Dora's smile.

Then will come, I ween, with the others,
Poor Smike with his patient air,
And the seven little Kenwigs,
With their braided tails of hair,
And Jenny Wren, I can promise,
Will surely be there again,
With her slanting rows of children,
Crying, "Who is this in pain?"

Little Nell will wake and listen,
When the white, white world is still
And the great chimes through the midnight
From the belfry tower thrill.
The little Cratchits will hearken
And wait till the goose is done,
And the voice of tiny Tim will cry
Its "God bless us every one!"

But ah! for the living mourners
On either side of the sea,
For whom no more the brave hand writes,
The heart beats cheerily.
And ah! for the saddened chambers,
Where his watchers ever wait,
They unto whom life yields but pain,
And who keeps it vigil late.

Westminster is gray with shadows,
But his children never die!
Through all the Christmas times to come
Will his carol notes ring high,
The dreamer has but awakened,
And the Master's work is done,
But the bells on Time's great steeple,
Ring, "God bless us every one!"

A DENOUEMENT.

I did not mean to cause a sigh or tear,
And if she had not held her face so near,
Or if her lips had not been quite so red:
If she had only turned away her head,
Or moved or laughed, or even lightly spoke—
(Nothing kills sentiment like a joke),
But no; she only looked with soft, sweet eyes,

(The sly god always takes us by surprise).
And so—well, yes, I kissed her—just before
I heard the fatal creaking of the door.
Was it an earthquake shock came next? or what?
Volcano? dynamite? No, it was not.
But had it been any or all, my life,
Methinks, were not worth less. She was my wife!

—*Owen Cary in The Continent.*

THE MINERS' VICTORY.

Weeks' Decision on the Fourth Pool Difficulty.

On Saturday J. D. Weeks, umpire in the river coal district arbitration matter, submitted his decision. The operators held that the difference of half a cent between the price paid in the lower pools and that paid in the Fourth pool was too much. While the difference was half a cent, some of the men accepted a reduction of a fourth of a cent. Finally, after arbitration failed, the entire mass of testimony was submitted to Mr. Weeks, and his testimony came forth Saturday as follows:

PITTSBURGH, December 22.

To the Coal Tribunal of Monongahela River:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge the receipt (December 17) of the letter of your Assistant Secretary, notifying me of the failure of your tribunal to reach an agreement upon the question before it, and submitting the same to me for a decision. I also acknowledge the receipt, on the 18th inst., of the testimony taken before the tribunal.

The question submitted for decision is as follows:

"What is an equitable price for mining in the Fourth pool on the Monongahela river as compared with the price paid in the Second pool?"

I need scarcely state that the question which you have asked me to decide is not whether 2 2/5 or 3 cents per bushel shall be paid for mining coal in the Fourth pool, but how much less per bushel shall we paid for mining in the Fourth pool than the Second. It was conceded in the discussions that the relative conditions of the two pools justify a difference in the ratio. The question is, what shall it be? The claim of the members of your tribunal representing the operators is that it should be one cent a bushel; of the representatives of the miners that it should be one-half cent.

For quite a number of years the difference between the ratio of mining in the two pools has been one-half of a cent per bushel, and there is nothing in the testimony to indicate that this difference has been regarded as unjust by either party, until within a very recent period. In view of the fact, it is clearly incumbent on the party asking a change, to show by affirmative testimony that such changes have taken place in the relative conditions of the two pools as to justify a change in the relative rates of mining. The testimony taken shows no sufficient reason for making such a change. I am, therefore, compelled to award that the price of mining coal in the Fourth pool of the Monongahela river shall remain one-half a cent per bushel less than the price paid in the second pool.

Respectfully, JOSEPH D. WEEKS.

Secretary Flannery is of the opinion that the award will meet with favor from operators as well as miners. Some of the operators were of the opinion it would cause the miners of the Fourth pool to be idle half of the time. President Costello is of the opinion that it will be the means of regulating the price in all the pools.

"Two Durned Fools" Married.

(Trenton, N. J. Special.)

"Will you marry two durned fools?" was asked in Justice Mills' court to-day by an old man, who lacked only two years of sixty. His head was bald, except for a single iron gray lock that was combed down toward the forehead. Beside him, on a bench, sat a rather lively widow of twenty-six. Both were poorly dressed.

Justice Mills, who was just returning from dinner, looked around and replied: "Trot out your fools."

"Here we are, 'Squire, and tie us as quick and as cheap as you can," the old man said, as he stood up with the willing bride. After a few preliminary questions the Justice ascertained that the desire for marrying was mutual with the couple, and in a very few minutes he had them securely tied. The old man put a plain ring on the woman's finger, and, after paying the necessary fee, started away, remarking to her, as she leaned on his arm:

"I know I'm a durned fool, but I couldn't help it."

The man is a Trentonian and the lady is from Philadelphia.

Perplexing Consequences.

That is a queer result of the free trade, tariff for revenue, and anti-protection movement which has appeared so energetically in Congress that, in order to succeed in the election next fall, the Democratic party will have to present a candidate who is an unquestionable protectionist.

All the free traders, revenue only, and anti-protection men are ruled out by the fact that their opinions and antecedents render it impossible that any one of them should now be elected.

This wipes away the chances alike of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, and sets aside Col. Morrison, of Illinois. It obliterates Judge Hoadly. It rules out Mr. Carlisle. Indeed, it is terribly and unexpectedly destructive as regards the general run of Western statesmen.—*New York Sun.*

That being the case the corner stone is more likely to be Samuel J. Randall than any other man who has been mentioned.

Judge Blodgett, in the Federal Court, at Chicago, fined three lottery agents, tried before him two weeks ago, $500 each for using the mails in the dissemination of lottery literature. The convictions are the first under the Federal laws in Illinois.

Mischievous Malaria.

To say that malaria is *mischievous* is to put it very mildly. It is all that and more. It is cunning, deceitful, treacherous, sly, and underhanded. It does its work in the dark, and in such a sly way that much of the mischief is done before it is discovered. It saps the foundations of a healthy system. It robs the blood of its vitality, demoralizes the liver, confounds the stomach, and makes the victim wish he were in his grave. It is sad to see people sit down in their misery, content to be the victims of mischievous malaria, and thinking that nothing can be done for them. The power of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS over the mischiefs of malaria has been so amply proved that there is no reason why anybody who can procure a bottle of this Prince of Tonics shall suffer. Great is the power of malaria, and great are its disastrous effects. But greater far is the beneficent influence of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The preparation of iron in this favorite family remedy can be taken without ruining the teeth or producing constipation and headache. 1

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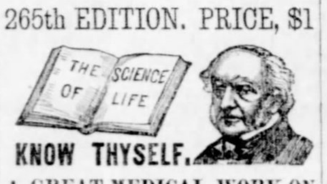

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I

THINGS THAT ARE NOT.

I dreamed a dream of love,
That she was holy, pure, and true,
A friend to give delight on earth,
A voice to bid man look above,
Her constancy her only worth,
Alas! like this she comes to very few.

I heard her sacred name
On lips of many, young and old,
I looked their idol in the face,
A giddy pleasure-seeking dame,
Whose vanity is her disgrace,
Whose summer friendship fades before the cold.

Is love then but a dream,
The sweetest fancy man can know?
Or has she broken earthly bars
And fled, with her celestial gleam,
To shine aloft among the stars
And look with scorn upon the clods below?

When faith and hope are dead,
When life has for its only aim
To seek the passing moment's bliss,
To find sufficiency of bread,
Man soon his highest joys will miss,
And seeking love will find her but a name.

—*The Academy.*

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The Terrible Ravages of Venomous Snakes.

(London Telegraph.)

A war which has waged ever since men took possession of the lands that belonged to the wild beasts continues in India to-day, with no symptoms of a nearer approach to the suspension of hostilities. On the one hand are the human population of the peninsula, on the other the beasts of prey and the venomous snakes, and as yet the advantage, counting the losses on either side and the cost of the perennial campaign, is larger on the part of the quadrupeds and reptiles. No truce is possible with such enemies. This being the case, and the misunderstanding between man and the beasts being so radical and so mutual, it seems improbable that the world-old antagonism can ever find any other settlement than that which has always been the rule of history, that in a conflict of races the weaker must succumb, withdraw, and become extinct. The "aboriginal tribes," as we call them, of different countries have thus been gradually, but inexorably exterminated, and some are at the present day undergoing the inevitable process. Yet, after all, the true aborigines of a country are not human beings. They are the creatures in fur, feathers, and scales, and their claim to seigniorial rights are authentic and indisputable. Their title deeds, written in jungle characters, in the cipher of wooded mountain and rock-strewn valley, and in the hieroglyphics of the desert, are still extant; and nature writes in too large a hand for any to miss her meaning. Man, however, comes and traces with his plow upon the land the formal language of civilization, and stamps the broad document with the impress of agriculture and industry. He comes, too, armed to the teeth, and in every dispute about the land he appeals at once to force, so that step by step the aborigines give way, crowding together into the denser forests and the lonelier wildernesses. From these their last strongholds they maintain the conflict, hurrying the herds that feed upon the acres that once were theirs, and destroying the crops that grow upon their ancestral estates. Whenever one of their number ventures beyond the shelter of the brake or the desert, it forfeits its life; but they make reprisals upon every human being who is rash enough to wander within their restricted tenures. So the fight goes on, fair give and take; and so, apparently, it will go on forever, or until the wild beast world is extinguished.

At present, in India, at any rate, there seems little prospect of extermination. Indeed, the advantage is as yet on the side of the beasts. Taking the returns of seven years, we find that man has killed about 140,000 wild beasts—tigers, bears, leopards, wolves, hyenas, and others—or about 20,000 anually. During the same period the beasts have destroyed 28,000 human beings, or about 4,000 a year. Taking the respective rates of the production of species, human and feral, it is obvious that there is very little to chose between the two lists of casualties, and that the beasts will make good the deficiencies in their numbers as quickly as, if not sooner than, the human beings. On the side of the tigers and their allies has to be added the advantage gained of having killed during the same seven years an annual average of forty-five thousand head of cattle, or a total of about 340,000, and inflicted, further, a monetary expenditure upon the Goverment of about ten thousand pounds a year. The balance, therefore, roughly stated, stands thus: One human being, with eleved head of cattle and three pounds in cash, for every five wild beasts. In the great fight with the snakes, the advantage, numerically, is immensely in favor of humanity; for, while the reptiles killed about 18,000 human beings every year, and about 3,000 cattle, they lost of their own numbers nearly 200,000 annually. Here again, however, the question of reproduction ought to be considered, and it will be seen that the outcome of the conflict is really very evenly balanced, for a given number of snakes will add 200,000 to their numbers in a far shorter time than the same number of human beings will add 18,000. So that, as the question of extermination stands in India to-day, it seems just as probable that men and their domestic cattle will be extinct before the wild beasts and venomous snakes. In alliance these two orders of deadly creatures are very formidable, for the multiplication of human population makes no difference to the snakes, except that the number of their victims increases, while the spread of cultivation gives the beasts of prey a wider field for reprisals. Every acre brought under the plow is a protest against the savage aboriginal life of the quadrupeds, but for every acre under the plow there must be several acres under pasturage. Here the man gives, in each head of cattle which he puts upon his fields, a host ge to the old lords of the manor. They exact their tithes too, these fierce barons of the woodland, with no considerate hand; and for the sake of a single meal off a wretched pair of plow oxen a tiger and his mate will throw out of cultivation twenty acres of arable land. In one district some fifty square miles of estate have thus been reclaimed by the original landlords They ate up the villager's plow cattle and now and then a villager also and the result was that the chief of the district lasped to them by default of other occupancy, and became the same comfortable, quiet jungle that they had known it to be in the past. The further, therefore, that man pushes his herds and flocks and the further he goes himself the more he sets himself in the wrong with the hereditary lords of the soil. He drives away the wild things, "the villeins," upon which in the feudal days of the beasts, the nobles used to feed, and thrusts under the nose of the starving aristocracy a class of animal, the domesticated beef, which is more generous eating and not nearly so nimble as the antelopes that used to graze on the same pastures. What wonder, then, that the rajahs of the jungles should lounge out from their leafy palaces and help themselves to the clumsy, foolished-mannered, horned things that they find at their very doors or that they should eat the poor frightened, helpless man or woman whom they discover cowering behind the bushes or trying to hide among the grain crops? Cattie and human beings alike are there as hostages, and if men will persist in trusting to the generosity or chivalry of beasts of prey they must pay the price of their misplaced confidence. Such ravages, however, are, no doubt, to be met by force, and every year the government of India entertains fresh intentions of taking the field in earnest against the carnivora. Every year, however, passes with just the same toll upon the lives of men and their animals, and the same display of impotence upon the part of the "lords of creation." For, as a matter of fact, the loss of human life in nearly every district in India is larger in the last of the seven years which we have had under review than in the first.

Against the snakes there is an annually increasing bitterness, and if it were not that Asiatics are Asiatics, such a wholesale slaughter of the deadly reptiles might be accomplished as would thin their numbers very rapidly and in certain districts probably exterminate them. Yet, unfortunately, the Hindoo persists in building huts without windows and in keeping his firewood and domestic chattels in the darkest corner of his hut, and in going with bare feet and hands and without a light of any kind to fetch them when he needs them. The result is that he disturbs a snake, and when the doctor comes to see the corpse he finds either on the fingers or the toes the tiny double puncture which is the cobra's or korait's broad-arrow of death. To combat the snake successfully there is needed in the first place daylight, and in the next shoe leather. The reptiles are nocturnal, and against boots are powerless. The result is that during all the time Europeans have been in India there have been few cases of snake-bite among them. When a European meets a snake he kills it; but when the snake meets a native, it kills him. The former lives in a well-lighted house, and wears clothing all over his body, and against this double advantage the snake, the most easily killed or crippled of all created creatures, has no chance. The native, however, goes groping with bare limbs in the corners of his pitch dark rooms, and the result is death, swift, painful, and inevitable. Another point of contrast that illustrates the fortunate immunity of Europeans is that their houses are raised above the ground, and that the snake, though it may make the complete circuit of the walls, discovers no means of ingress except the bath room water-pipe, and this it always finds covered by perforated zinc for the very purpose of preventing snakes from coming into houses. The native hut, on the other hand, is on the level of the ground, and the greater part of the front is "doorway," protected only by hanging nets and loosely-made hurdles of straw or grasses. The snake, therefore, incommoded, it may be, by the rain, which has inundated its hole, sallies forth to find dry quarters, and has only to travel along the wall of the first hut to find an easy passage open for it, and a comfortable corner to occupy. For snakes do not go into houses with malignant intention. They are most anxious to keep out of sight and of men's way; but when the reptile has made itself at home under a mat or behind a handful of firewood, and anyone rudely disturbs it, the terrified creature strikes in self-defense. Against the venomous snakes, then, precautions are easily possible, though they involve a very serious revolution in Indian manners and customs, and really ought, for efficiency, to be preceded by alterations in architecture and personal apparel, and a more general use of windows and window-glass. In the case of the wild beasts there no precautions can be taken; the only price that is possible for immunity from the carnivora is the absolute surrender to them of the domains they once possessed or else extermination. They will accept nothing that is midway between the two. Compromise is out of the question. We may drive them back further and further, but we shall always have conterminous frontiers and boundaries that march together, and all along that border-line the old fight of man against wild beast will continue to be waged to the end of time, as it has been from the beginning.

A MISSOURI paper says that a girl in that State dislocated her shoulder by kicking at a cat. She must have struck all of its nine lives at once. Many people think they have numerous lives, and let coughs and colds take their course rather than take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

They Must Give Bond.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

The Doylestown *Democrat* favors another special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing apportionment bills.

We will agree to the second motion of the *Democrat* on condition that the editor of that paper secures the pledge in writing of Senator Cooper and six other Republican Senators, backed by approved security in at least $500,000, that the Republican *ultimatum* shall be abandoned and not more than seventeen of the twenty-eight Congressional districts and not more than twenty-eight of the fifty Senatorial districts shall be claimed by the Republicans.

In default of this we shall feel constrained to oppose another special session.

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes the usual symptoms of which are Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, frequently leads to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Better try at once Jayne's Expectorant, a standard remedy, whose curative properties have been tested and approved by thousands.

—The young man who popped the question and was accepted, just as the last red and golden leaves were dropping into the windswept lea, is now figuring up on a pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings for the enslaver's Christmas preasent, and denouncing himself as an unparalled idiot for not postponing his proposal until after the holidays.—*Puck.*

PALPITATION of the heart is easily cured with PERUNA.

A. K. MCCLURE lectured at Hollidaysburg Tuesday evening on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at that place.

DR. E. B. WEATHERS, Elkton, Ky., says: "I regard Brown's Iron Bitters as a medicine of unusual worth."

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

What the World Missed by Gen. Pryor's Silence at O'Donnell's Trial.

A Dismal Dramatic Failure and the Art Loan Exhibition.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK December, 20.—The English missed something through refusing to let Roger A. Pryor figure in court as counsel for O'Donnell, the Irish avenger. He could not have done anything effective for the prisoner, of course, since the doom of death was certain beforehand in any view of the consequences of the deed; but he would have been a figure which the bar over there cannot hope to duplicate. It is likely that, at some exciting juncture of the trial, or as an unavoidable climax to a high flight of oratory, Pryor would have fallen in a fit. He is a convulsive man in action, nervous even when idle, and never quite in control of his own physique. I have seen him begin to twitch and jerk in the midst of an earnest argument, strive for awhile to force composure, and at length drop into a chair, as hysterical as a girl, and shaking like a man with St. Vitus' dance. If he behaves in that manner on ordinary occasions, what would he not have done if put to a mental tension under the eyes of the whole civilized world? But if he had succeeded in mastering his nerves, and thereby been enabled to render calm service, his personality is such that the English people would have been vastly entertained. I do not mean to say that they would have ridiculed him. On the contrary, I think they would have admired his oddity, and taken him for an extreme development of the fiery American orator. He is above the middle height, and looks like an Indian in straightness, if not in the singular irregularity of his features. He has bright, uneasy eyes, a straight-forward and far-reaching nose, and a mouth that is ever in motion, especially by the protrusion of the under lip. He wears no whiskers and his stiff black hair is long. His dress is of the cloak and slouch hat style, not in the least modified by the prevailing fashions. Indeed, conventional clothes would be out of place on such an individualized man. He has great ability, and is rather fascinating to a jury. It was a pity to send him all the way to England, and then fail to show him.

A RECENT DRAMATIC FAILURE.

How hard it is to make people laugh when you wish to, and how easy when you don't, is what the comedians of the stage can best tell about. There is a new play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Its two authors no doubt had inspiriting visions, as they wrote, of audiences convulsed unremittently with merriment; and it is said that in London they were not disappointed; but on the opening night in New York there was no such happy result. The trouble was that the place was not of the kind to bear a change of social climate. It was called "The Glass of Fashion," the title being that of a society journal which was the cause of the complications presented in mimicry. The paper was represented to be an amateur production written by and about aristocratic people, but also containing enough from the pen of a bogus prince and adventurer to cause a variety of trouble. The theme was not one to raise interest or laughter in New York, since it did not satirize any familiar phase of Americam journalism. Although the acting was excellent, not a chuckle or a hand-clap rewarded it during the first two acts. Not a point appealed successfully to our sense of humor. The aspect of the audience was one of unperturbed serenity, without looking at the stage, or listening, it was plain to be seen that the performance was not a tragedy—the faces were too placid for that; and it was equally discernible that nothing effectively farcical was going on. There is one man, however, whose solemn face showed that he was deeply concerned. He sat in a proscenium box, hidden by the drapery from general observation. He furtively watched the audience through a split in the hangings and listened more intently for a noise on their side of the footlights than to the words of the actors. He was John Stetson, the manager of the theatre; and since last September he had lost money in the establishment at the rate of three thousand dollars a week on the average. This had just about absorbed his income from the ownership of the *Police Gazette*, and naturally he was anxious to stop it. The production of "The Glass of Fashion," therefore, was momentous to him, and that was why he waited seriously for hilarity. He was peeping rather resentfully and lugrubiously from his hiding place, when the countenances that had been so immovable relaxed into broad grins, and then he was electrified by a long and loud storm of laughter. He turned to the stage to see what it was that had at last struck the people as funny. The thing was nothing that the playwrights or the actors had intentionally put into the performance. It was simply a rent in Frank Mordaunt's trousers. That very fat comedian had sought aid for comicality by squeezing his legs into a tight garment, and the seam had given way for six inches down the inside of his knee. His bewilderment at the sudden merriment increased the demonstration, and there was a new outburst when, having at last discovered his mishap, he tucked in the protrusion of linen that had saved his leg from exposure. It happened that, within a few minutes, his dramatic position as a hen-pecked husband necessitated his saying: "O it's my wife that wears the pantaloons." That raised a fresh roar; but there was no responsive expression of encouragement on Stetson's face. It was clear to him, no doubt, that Mordaunt's trousers couldn't be torn every night, even to save the play.

There is one comfort, at least, for sufferers at unentertaining shows. Escape is is easy. That is to say, the exit from a theatre is usually unimpeded while the performance is in progress. Not so in the case of a certain

BOWERY CONCERT HALL OF THE VICIOUS SORT,

if my interview with the architect of its new vestibule was sincere on his part. I am responsible only for a veracious report. One of the usual and farcical demonstrations is being made by the authorities against the indecencies of the Bowery. One of the worst of them has just been refused a license. In passing the place, yesterday, I saw that the doors had been torn out, and some carpenters were putting in a lot of joinery. The shapes and arrangement of wickets and windows struck me as quite peculiar. A man with a diagram in his hands was carefully laying out the job, and an expression of perplexity showed that the complication bothered him.

"What is this establishment to be turned into now?" I asked.

"Turned into nothing," he replied; "It's going to stay a dive."

"But what are you doing to the entrance?"

"Making it an entrance, and nothing else."

"Wasn't it an entrance already?"

"Yes; but it was something else. It was entrance enough, you see, but altogether too much of an exit. This is how. The keeper comes to me, and says, 'I want some storm doors put on my place, and I'll stand double price for them if you can give me the right thing. I'm a genius for ideas, but I ain't mechanic enough to work 'em out. You've seen vestibules, I guess, that was like a Chinese puzzle to make your way through. You had to search for a knob that wasn't there, and after awhile you found that you had only to push the door inwards. Then you got inside, and a second door was in front of you; and while you was a trying to master it, the first one came shut on you from behind, with a bang that just kicked you through the whole entry. I made a study of that storm-door arrangement, and the big idea came to me on the spot. When a greenhorn comes into my garden, and the lights, and the girls, and the music, and the beer, kind of bewilder him, he is apt to get alarmed, all of a sudden, and bolt out before he has spent a dollar. What I want of you is to build a set of doors that will let folks in slick as grease, but stick to 'em like glue when they try to go out—a mouse-trap for taking hold and never loosening: I comprehended the order, and am filling it."

"Satisfactorily?"

"Bet your bottom dollar."

The carpenter explained an arrangement of doors which would be very likely to exasperate, if not confound, the tipsy man who tried to make a hasty exit through them. This was caused by hanging them at the sides of the entry, whose front was solid panels of wood and glass that resembled doors. Some ingeniously and recklessly placed mirrors heightened the delusive quality of the device.

"May be you'd walk out through this without difficulty," he asked, "because you hain't got half a dozen glasses of beer in you, and the gas and girls ain't lighted up; but I'll warrant it to turn back nine in ten of the countrymen who try to escape. If you keep a concert saloon, I'd like to do the same job for you."

I thanked him for his information, and did not slay him for his guess at my vocation. On the whole, I don't know that I ought to have felt any sentiment. The men who run those Bowery free shows look the least scroundrelly of all who make a prosperous business of vice in the Metropolis.

THE NEARNESS OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE

brings pleasanter public sights into conspicuous view. The thronged streets, the crowded stores, the multiplicity of gift goods displayed, the solicitous care with which the holiday shoppers make their investigations—all these signs of domestic love and happiness are in vivid contrast with the brazenness of the debauchery which is frequently alongside of them in the business quarters. The merchants try quite as shrewdly, however, to render seductive what they have to sell. The window exhibitions are wonderful. But there is one big establishment that has quite outdone all rivalry. About fifty-feet of the front was for a time closely boarded out of sight, and the secret of the enclosure was carefully guarded, until it was too late for anybody to reproduce or excel it before the holiday trade was over. Then the windows were opened upon the most elaborate free show ever given in New York. A zoological procession moves in and out among the trees and shrubbery of a garden. The beasts are camels, horses and elephants, of a size to hold howdahs on their backs, in which the largest dolls serve proportionately as passengers. The caparisoning is worthy of a first-class circus, the figures are propelled around an ellipse by concealed machinery, gaily-dressed doll-spectators thickly people the scene, and altogether the exhibition is so attractive that the street is constantly jammed by folks struggling for a view. The cost is said to have been five thousand dollars.

"Do you think that the investment pays as an advertisement?" I asked of a shrewd and successful merchant."

"I emphatically do not, he answered; "it amuses the public, but it makes no impression that results in drawing trade. My experience has been that a newspaper advertisement, as conspicuous and novel as possible, but conveying definite and above all truthful information about things that I have on sale, is the most profitable form of compelling attention.

RECENT PRODUCTIONS OF ANCIENT ART.

The politest current matter of publicity, and the most fashionable, is the loan exhibition of art objects, in the Academy of Design, in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund. The pictures, the archeological curiosities are above the comprehension of the great majority of visitors—or at least baffle their feeble and lazy efforts to learn what they mean—and yet the craze for art has imbued fashionable people, particularly the girls, with a superficial culture that enables them to talk glibly on some of its phases. I have found, on investigation, that a very ancient looking clock and some carved chairs to match, though catalogued as antique to the extent of two centuries, are fresh from an American factory; that a tapestry labeled Gobelin has the comparatively modern fables of La Fontaine for subjects; and that several other deceptions are attempted; but in every instance the exhibitor is a dealer, so that no ignorance in the owner is implied. But the best way to enjoy the show is not to criticise, or betray any knowledge, but to put yourself boldly forward as an ignoramus. And thereby become despised? O, no. You quickly find yourself the centre of a group of fair creatures, all eager to instruct you; and if you are so unimpressionable as to get no entertainment from their pretty attentions, you are at all events bound to be amused by the character of their attainments in art. CYMON.

THE grip of pneumonia may be warded off with HALE'S HONEY of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING is in Washington. He is counsel for Edison in patent matters. His Washington friends say that his income from his practice is $100,000 a year.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth, it relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28MWSAW

MARY ANDERSON'S FUTURE.

Report That She Will Marry the Duke of Portland.

The Prospective Bridegroom, His Marvelous Wealth and Great Estates.

A London cable dispatch to the New York *Herald* of Saturday says: It is currently reported here that Miss Mary Anderson is engaged to be married to the Duke of Portland. There is good authority for this statement.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDEGROOM.

The stage has furnished many beautiful wives to the English aristocracy, but so far as is known no American actress has heretofore made so remarkable a conquest. The Duke of Portland is a fine, manly young fellow of six-and-twenty. He was for a time in the Coldstream Guards, where he was very popular indeed among his brother officers. A good shot, a genial good fellow, a capital man in a canter across country, he was a general favorite. Every one wished him hearty good luck when in 1879 he succeeded the late eccentric Duke of Portland, his first cousin. For twenty-six years this last named personage lived the life of a recluse. For more than a quarter of a century all he cared for was the carrying out of his wonderful works at Welbeck Abbey. His "eccentricity" found employment for thousands of hands, and his works at Welbeck remain a great monument to his memory.

WELBECK ABBEY.

The Abbey will always be famed for its underground passages, which extend for miles, and for its subterranean apartments, including a spacious ball-room and suits of rooms in the bosom of the earth. The most striking feature in the buildings above ground is the large Gothic Hall, restored in 1751 by the Countess of Oxford. Extending in all directions from the Abbey are those lofty and spacious passages which have been for so long the wonder and admiration of the privileged visitor. They are brilliantly lighted by means of costly apparatus for attracting the sunlight, and where sunlight cannot be admitted, by gaslights. The celebrated "riding school," the like of which is not to be found in the world, is reached through one or two underground passages. Entrance is gained by a trap door, which is opened by a curiously designed crank in the passage. The building was used for the purposes of a riding school in the Duke of Newcastle's time, but has since been converted into a magnificent museum of art, 180 feet in length. Large numbers of pictures are arranged in the gallery, and on the oak floor are thousands of rare and valuable books, ancient and modern. The gallery is lighted by means of four chandeliers, each weighing a ton, suspended from the roof. There are upward of two thousand gas jets, and when all are illuminated the effect must be brilliant in the extreme. Mirrors adorn the walls, and the ceiling of the gallery is beautifully decorated with a design representing a midsummer sky. The library as well as the picture gallery is underground, and is the result of many years' labor. It is 236 feet in length and divided into five chambers, which are so constructed as to form when disirable one very large chamber or hall.

A FAMOUS PICTURE GALLERY.

Another apartment was commenced seven years ago, but was not completed before the late Duke's death. It is reached by a spiral staircase at one end and by a subterranean passage at the other end. It was supposed at one time that it was intended for a church, but there is nothing ecclesiastical about its appearance. Its oaken floor is a wonderful piece of work, so close and fine is it. The deep tone of the wood has been obtained by regular washing with rare old Welbeck ale. It is now used as a picture gallery, and on the walls are 160 grand works by Raffaelle, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wouvermans and others. There are many other underground chambers, and all of them have been excavated at great cost. They are magnificently decorated, admirably lighted and are free from draughts. Altogether there are many miles of subterranean passages, all of which are pleasant to walk in and wide enough to allow of three persons walking abreast.

THE BENTINCKS.

The Bentincks are of ancient and honorable standing. Baron Bentinck, the burgomaster of Maastricht, having attached his son Hans to William Prince of Orange as a page, the Prince became attached to the young man, and having himself become King of England, gave to Hans the old English title of Earl of Portland. Thenceforth the family flourished. The second Earl was made a Duke, the third Duke was twice Prime Minister, and having married a daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, took in 1891 the additional surname and arms of Cavendish. The fourth Duke married a daughter of General Scott and with her acquired a vast property. Then came the eccentric Duke known as the "Invisible Prince," and after him the present Duke, the fortunate winner of America's most charming actress. This young nobleman is the son of the late Gen. Arthur Bentinck. His mother, who was a daughter of Sir St. Vincent Whitshed, died when he was a week old, but his early years were watched over by his stepmother, the present Lady Bolsover. Since his accession to the estates he has entertained in right regal style the Prince of Wales and the leaders of English society, and has achieved a reputation which is rarely gained by one so young.

THE ESTATE.

A published estimate of the estates of the late Duke computed his rent roll at something like £400,000 per annum. In addition to the Welbeck estates he had landed property in Middlesex, Norfolk, Derbyshire Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Ayrshire and Caithnesshire. There are four seats, namely, Welbeck Abbey, Fullerton House, Ayreshire, Langwell, Goldspie, Cathness, and Bothal Castle, Northumberland, besides the London mansion.

It may not be uninteresting to state that Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, who in 1830 was wedded to Miss Bessie Livingstone, daughter of Mr. Maturin Livingstone, of this city, is a cousin of the Duke of Portland.

The Night After Christmas.

'Twas the night after Christmas, the boys were awake,
After stuffing with turkey, and pudding, and cake,
And doughnuts, and oysters, and plums, and mince pies,
There were moanings and groanings and piteous cries:
"O my stomach!" "O Moses!" "O help!"
"I shall die!"
"How I wish that I hadn't had half as much pie!"
"O mother!" "Come, hurry!" "O what shall I do?"
"Bring something to cure me!" "Boo-hoo" and "Boo-hoo!"

And mother, alarmed by the racket and noise,
Ran in to see what she could do for the boys.
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER, she brought for relief,
And soon made an end of their noise and their grief;
And then there was quiet and joy in the house,
And each of the lads was as still as a mouse.

DEFENDING HER HONOR.

A Girl's Excuse for Murder—Slandered Her and Refused to Apologize.

(From the Chicago Times.)

"If I am only a working girl," cried Sadie Reigt, at the Briggs House last evening, "my honor is dearer than my life, and I will kill the man who slanders me." A moment later she discharged four shots from a revolver at Patrick Kingsley, and ere the echo died away the man fell to the floor with a bullet in his brain.

This tragic occurrence took place a few moments before the supper hour last evening at the Briggs House, where Kingsley for the past five months has been employed as head waiter. The girl worked as a dish-washer in the hotel, and had suffered keenly for some days past on account of a damaging story which, it is said, Kingsley circulated against her good name. The story charged her with having been unduly intimate with a waiter in the house named John Leitz. She is of a high-strung, sensitive nature, twenty-two years old, and has always borne an exemplary character. It maddened her beyond endurance to listen to the taunts of the other girls in the house, who artfully made such additions to the original story as feminine ingenuity could contrive to create the most trouble. The object of this slander felt mortified, all the more from her inability to defend herself. She is a slender little woman, not weighing more than 120 pounds, and has no friends in the city that would defend her good name.

Little sympathy is wasted on Kingsley. He is said to have been addicted to practices so vile that if only half be true of what is told about him he deserves killing. The girl accuses him of a nameless offence, and attributes his evil stories against her to jealousy for the attentions of the waiter, Leitz. She asked Kingsley to retract what he said. He only laughed at her and said his statements were true.

Thursday night the girl was compelled to listen to a fresh batch of lies, which angered her so that she resolved to act at once. Yesterday morning, after attending to her duties of the hour, she again besought Kingsley to set her right before her associates, but in vain. He would give the girl no satisfaction, and she determined to have his life. She drew her time at the office, and with the money, about $12, that was paid her, she bought a revolver in a State street pawnshop, and returned about three o'clock to the hotel. The weapon was a cheap make, 32-calibre, and she got the pawnbroker to load every one of the five chambers. With the revolver concealed beneath the folds of a plain black shawl, she entered the hotel and sent word to Kingsley to come and see her in the office. He paid no attention to the summons, and the girl went out and did not appear again until about 5:45 o'clock. She then entered through the hotel office, walked hurriedly across the rotunda, and ascended the flight of stairs leading to the kitchen. As she reached the bottom of the stairs she saw Kingsley on the top and called on him again to make an apology to her. Without turning his head, he said in a contemptuous voice: "Oh, go on, don't bother me," and proceeded towards the dining-room.

"I'm going to shoot you, you scoundrel," cried the girl in a voice full of rage. "Turn your face; I don't want to shoot you in the back."

At the same instant she pointed the revolver at him. At sight of this Kingsley started to run. Before he had taken the second step a bullet whizzed past his shoulder. Two more followed in quick succession. The fourth bullet took effect just as Kingsley had pushed open the dining-room door. The ball struck him in the head at a point a little above and behind the right ear, and ranged inwardly, lodging in the brain. The wound was pronounced mortal, Dr. Baxter declaring that the man had not a single chance for recovery.

The four shots were fired so rapidly that the reports sounded almost simultaneously. Kingsley used all speed to get out of the way, but the woman advanced, firing at him as he retreated. Only one other person besides the principals was present in the room. He is the second steward, Ed Chadbourn. Chadbourn says that neither Kingsley nor the woman exchanged a word after the first shot was fired, and that as soon as she saw him fall wounded she fled down the back stairway leading to the rotunda on the main floor. On the way down she was met by the engineer of the hotel, Sam Andrews, who wrenched the revolver out of her hand. The girl told Andrews she had "shot the head waiter," and then presented herself to Mr. Upman in the office, telling him also that she had killed her traducer. She said that she wished to surrender herself, and asked that an officer be called. Constable Frank Berry happened to be present, and took the girl into custody. She was locked up at the armory, while her victim was removed to the Alexian Brothers' hospital.

Kingsley is forty years old and unmarried. He worked in Chicago some years ago, but has only within the past six months returned from the South. The girl has been something like a year and a half at the Briggs House, and was known as an industrious, reliable, and hard-working young woman. She was born in Philadelphia, and her parents, who are Irish, are now living in Detroit.

DORSEY'S WICKED PARTNERS.

How They Tried to "Come it Fine" on the Star Route Defendant.

(From the Denver Tribune.)

"You people have pitched into Dorsey a great deal," said a gentleman from New Mexico yesterday to a reporter of the *Tribune*, "but he's got you on the ranch proposition."

"What ranch proposition? The particulars?"

"They are easily enough told. Dorsey has the biggest ranch property in the West. It is by all odds the finest stock range in New Mexico. There are forty thousand head of cattle on it. It has over one hundred and fifty miles of water, five hundred miles of pasture fences and two hundred houses for ranchmen. The capacity of the range is very easily equal to a quarter of a million head of stock and over."

"How much of this does Dorsey own?"

"At least one-third of the cattle and the entire range, with all its improvements. The trouble with his partners is a private one, but he has brought it into the courts and demanded a receiver because, I think, he wants to dissolve with some of them. There is a very strong belief among Dorsey's neighbors that his partners tried to come it fine on him when his time was taken up in Washington on the Star route suits. They thought he was gone and that they could do a very fair salvage business with the wreck. But there wasn't any wreck. The New Mexico property kept turning itself over while Dorsey was East and when he came back he found that there was enough financial probability in it to stand a much longer strain than a Star route trial."

"You say his partners tried to 'come it fine' on him. How did they?"

"Oh, that's a long story and not very interesting. The fact is that he discovered the game and settled it. He went to Cheif Justice Axtell and asked that a receiver be appointed. The man was named on Dorsey's petition and he is a man in all respects satisfactory to him. His name is Temple and he is an old citizen of unquestioned probity. He will handle the property until Dorsey gets ready for the next move."

"What will that be?"

"He will buy out his former partners and carry on the business himself. There is an immense fortune in it, and no one knows it better than he does. He has a number of offers, but he will not sell out his interest. He will stay where he is to the end of time. Dorsey was never accused of not knowing when he had a good thing."

The Throat.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

PE-RU-NA

Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS. Never fails to cure any Kidney disease when not beyond the reach of medicine. Also diseases of the Bladder. For Incontinence of Urine, (Wetting the Bed) PERUNA is a positive cure. In Errors of Youth PERUNA is a specific. For Brickdust or other deposits, take PERUNA. For Nervous Timidity, take PERUNA. PERUNA will positively cure Sexual Debility and restore the functions to their normal vigor. For Nervous Prostration, caused by excessive natural or unnatural indulgences, PERUNA is a sure cure. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life," gratis. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take SURE Pile Cure, $1.00. MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than my medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable
PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and purify the Blood, cure Bilious attacks and give healthy activity to the Liver. A few doses taken in the Spring and Fall will prevent serious sickness.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
372 Pearl St., New York.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
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SAW MILLS, ENGINES THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS,
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This elegant solid plain ring, made of Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold, packed in Velvet Casket, warranted 5 years, post-paid, 45c., 3 for $1.25. 50 Cards, "

HOW DETECTIVES DETECT.

A Chapter From the Experience of Roger O'Mara.

In Which It is Related Why Professional Officers Seldom Commit Mistakes in Arrests.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday Dec. 26.)

The tall form and lean visage of Detective Roger O'Mara, topped and shadowed by an old slouch hat, were conspicuous the other afternoon in Horne's retail stores on Penn avenue. The well known officer was moving leisurely about among the hundreds of gift-buying ladies. He had a heavy woolen comforter hanging around his neck. His hands were thrust into his overcoat pockets. Withal he had very much the appearance of one just in from the country, and looked sadly out of place in the midst of so much seal skin and silk. The reader must not suppose he was disguised. Roger is not "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." He does not spend half his time cultivating his moustache, and the other half watching its deadly affect upon the softer of the softer sex. He is strictly business all the time. No one in Horne's was paying the slightest attention to him. Customers were too intent on purchases and clerks on sales. And in the midst of them all Roger moved unnoticed, with an alert eye for shoplifters and pickpockets, who know that in the thronged stores of the Christmas season they find the most available opportunities for effective work. Geary, the partner of O'Mara, and Harrison, Snyder and Bowden were doubtless on the *qui-vive* in some of the other busy stores, or in the crowded markets or thoroughfares, while John Moessner kept watch on the pawnshops. These are Moessner's specialty. He effects the arrest of more thieves through the medium of pawn-shops than any of his fellow-detectives; and when a broker has a customer of whom he is suspicious, a virtue which rarely attacks in such cases, Moessner is generally the officer telephoned for.

O'Mara's Milesian face expressed a friendly grin of recognition when his eyes met those of THE POST reporter. "I never," said he in reply to a question, "knew a holiday season in which stores and their patrons were so free from the operations of the criminal class as this one. The merchants are not complaining of thefts, and in a week's close attention to the city stores I have been unable to discover, save in one or two instances, that either professional or amateur thieves, resident or foreign, have been attempting to carry on their business to any extent. Of course in a city of this size there are more or less robberies, but the holiday season has brought no increase in the usual number. I warned a couple of women yesterday that I thought it would be wise if they would make it convenient to postpone their shopping until a week or two later. I judge they heeded the warning, as I haven't seen them anywhere to-day. Did I knew them? Oh no; only knew by their bearing that they were suspicious characters. We seldom make mistakes. That none was made yesterday was proven by the women quitting the store the minute I warned them. They had been watching me rather more closely than was necessary, as though suspicious of my business. That was enough. People intent on their own honest affairs have no time to watch others."

As O'Mara turned to continue his spying out through the crowded store the writer recurred mentally to a conversation, touching suspicious characters generally, had with him one evening recently in the Mayor's office, when the detective was resting his long legs on a desk and his tired body in an easy chair. Close readers of newspapers have often silently remarked how rarely professional detectives and policemen make mistakes in the arrest of suspicious characters. A green officer now and then gobbles up the wrong party, but professionals have become cautious through long experience. Ten or twelve years ago one of the sensations of Pittsburgh was the arrest by mistake and imprisonment in the Central Station of the wife of one of the most prominent residents of the city.

"Tell me how it is," said the reporter to O'Mara, "that detectives are so accurate in their judgment of the character of persons. You enter the lobby of a hotel, tap on the shoulder some one who has probably not been in the city over twenty-four hours, and suggest to him that it would probably be to his own interest as well as that of the community that he take passage on the first outward bound train."

"Such fellows sometimes affect indignant protests," replied O'Mara, "but they generally heed the advice. Thieves are just as smart as officers, and often considerably smarter. They frequently detect the presence of a detective before their own presence is discovered, and of course seek safer quarters at once. A professional thief is constantly on the alert. It is a cardinal principal with him to suspect everybody until he sees he has no reason to fear. His vigilance as to the presence of officers never relaxes. For instance, I enter the crowded office of a hotel and take a seat to survey the occupants. Possibly there is a man present whose restless eyes shift uneasily from one person to another, and closely scan all who enter and depart. He may seem nervous and uneasy to one who watches him narrowly. There are many other indications not susceptible of description which an officer intuitively recognizes as characteristics of the thief. Such a man, if a stranger, generally merits police attention. Others present of legitimate occupation differ from him in that they pay little or no heed to who comes in or who goes out. They may be engaged in conversation, or mentally intent on affairs of their own, and find no interest in watching others. They suspect no one, and have no reason to believe they are suspected. Not so with a thief. With him 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' often, and it is this very manifestation of uneasy vigilance that often directs suspicion to him. And he is quick to find out whether he is suspected. When he learns this he knows it as well as if he had been told in so many words. If he gets away he is not likely to be found soon again in that locality unless disguised. In several instances I have been a party to intuitive mutual recognitions; was recognized myself as an officer the moment I recognized the other party as a 'suspect,' both being absolute strangers to each other. My warnings to leave the town were invariably heeded. The department of 'suspects' is the same out of doors as indoors. Now, I have told you as nearly as I can why professional detectives so seldom make mistakes. They make such matters a study. They know a suspicious character as a reporter knows an item, and generally estimate his line of work—sneak thief, confidence operator, pick pocket, bunko steerer, burglar—as accurately as a well-trained journalist measures the value of news."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1883.

Banking business was quiet to-day as far as discounting was concerned, but checking and depositing were active. There is a great abundance of capital, but it is unequally distributed, some of the banks being closely loaned up, and others having large amounts for which they can find no profitable employment. The exchanges to-day were $1,472,704 21.

Local stock sales include $1,000 Fort Pitt Incline Plane 6s at 106 and interest, a few shares Pittsburgh Car Trust at private terms, Allegheny County Riot Loan 5s, 10-20, at 106 and interest, and a small lot People's Insurance, old, at 110.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS,

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	57½	58
Reading R. R.	27 1-16	27¼
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	11¾	12
Lehigh Valley	71	71½
United Co.'s, N. J.	197	...
Cent. Trans. Co.	39	...
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	124	...
P., C. & St. L. bonds	120½	...
N. Pacific com.	26¼	26¾
N. Pacific pref.	56¼	56¾
Lehigh Nav.	44½	44¾
Philadelphia & Erie	19¼	...
N. Central R. W.	80	...

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Money 2@2½ per cent.; closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers bills weaker at 481¾; demand 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

5 per cents	101	4s coupons	124½
4½s coupon	114¾	Pacific 6s '95	128

STOCKS.

Railways firmer.

State securities lower.

The market opened to-day depressed, but gathered strength in the afternoon under a movement to cover by the shorts, which began with Louisville and Nashville. Shortly after two, upon the announcement of an increase of $5,465 in the earnings of that road for the 3d of December, the stock advancing in the last hour to 46¾. The movement of room traders to cover also extended to other stocks, which advanced ½@¾, the most active being Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, St. Paul and New York Central. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 11¾, to 24, Union Pacific advanced 1½, to 75½, North Western 1¼, to 117, Manitoba 1¼, to 96½, New York and New England 1 to 19, Oregon and Trans-Continental 1, to 37½. The market closed firm, though in final dealings there was a slight reaction.

Dividends declared to-day were: Lake Shore, 2 per cent. for the quarter, Michigan 3, Canada Southern 2, and Manhattan Railway 1¾ per cent.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 352,000 shares as follows: Central Pacific 5,000; Lackawanna 37,000; Erie, 13,000; Kansas and Texas, 8,000; Lake Shore, 13,000; Louisville and Nashville, 34,000; Missouri Pacific, 8,000; Northwestern, 11,000; New York Central, 6,000; St. Paul, 34,000; Texas Pacific, 8,000; Union Pacific, 77,000 Western Union, 19,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 27,000; Canadian Pacific, 5,000; Quincy, 5,000; Northern Pacific, 9,000, and Manitoba 5,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	114½	Lake Shore	96¾
Erie 2ds	92½	L. & N.	43¼
Lehigh & Wilkes	105¾	L. N. & A.	32
La. consols	74	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	107	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	110	M. & Charleston	24
St. P. & S. C.	114½	Michigan Central	89¾
Tennessee 6s	38	M. & St. L.	16¾
Do new	38	Do preferred	32½
Tex. Pac. L. G.	48	Missouri Pacific	92
Do Rio G. div	72½	M. & O.	10¾
Union 1st	117¼	M. & E.	12
Land Grants	109½	N. & Chat.	92
Sinking Funds	118	N. J. Central	84½
Virginia 6s	40	Nor. & W. pref.	42½
Do consols ex	40	Northern Pacific	26¾
Do deferred	9	Do preferred	56¾
Adams Express	127	Northwestern	116¾
Allegheny Central	12	Do preferred	143¾
A. & T. Haut	49	N. Y. Central	124¾
Do preferred	86	Ohio Central	2¾
American Express	96¾	O. & M.	25
B., C. R. & N.	80	Do preferred	90¾
Canada Southern	53	Ontario & West	16¾
Central Pacific	64¾	Oregon & Trans-C	37¼
C. & O.	14¼	Pacific Mail	40¾
Do 1st preferred	24¾	Panama	98
Do 2d preferred	16¾	P., D. & E.	13¾
C. & A.	122	Pittsburgh	138
C., B. & Q.	129¾	Pullman	116¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	81¼	Reading	55¾
C. St. L. & P.	11¾	Rock Island	117¾
Do preferred	30	St. L. & S. F.	22
C. S. & C.	35	Do preferred	41
C. & C.	64	Do 1st preferred	87
Del. & Hudson	43	St. Paul	93¾
Del. & Lack.	126¾	Do preferred	116
Denver & Rio G.	23¾	St. P., M. & M.	99
Erie	27¾	St. P. & Omaha	34
Do preferred	79	Do preferred	95¼
East Tennessee	5¾	Texas Pacific	18¾
Do preferred	12	Union Pacific	75
Ft. Wayne	133	U. S. Express	57
H. & St. Jo.	32¼	W., St. L. & P.	18¾
Do preferred*	88½	Do preferred	31¾
Harlem	190	Fargo	113
H. & Texas	45	Western Union	74¾
Illinois Central	132	Homestake	220
Ind., B. & W.	17¾	Iron Silver	28
K. & Texas	21¾	Quicksilver	8¾
L. E. & W.	20	Do preferred*	33

*Asked.

MINING STOCKS

were dull. Sonora was active, weak and declined to 13@14; Elko sold at 17; Iron Silver at 2.20; Central Arizona 20; Bodie 65, and Sutro 17.

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	1½	Mexican	7 25
Alto	1¾	Navajo	39
Belle Isle	20	Northern Belle	29
Best & B.	3	Ophir	4
Bodie Cons.	1	Potosi	14
Chollar	2¾	Savage	1½
Consolidated Va.	35	Sierra Nevada	36¼
Eureka Cons.	2¾	Union Cons.	24¾
Gould & C.	2	Utah	1¾
Grand Prize	20	Yellow Jacket	2¾
Hale & N.	2¾		

Overman assessed 25; Mexican 50.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 26.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Water Power	2	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	15
Boston Land	5½	N. Y. & N. E.	18½
Eastern R. R. 6s	111	Old Colony	139
N. Y. & E. 7s	99	Alonez	1
A. & T. R. R.	79¼	Calumet & H.	239
B. & A.	78	Franklin	85½
B. & M.	160	Pewable	2
C. B. & Q.	129¾	Quincy	45
F. & Pere M.	29		

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1883.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 14½	Lowest	$1 13¾
Highest	1 14¾	Close	1 13¾
United shipments			155,516
Average United shipments			50,051
Tidewater shipments			24,656
Average Tidewater shipments			4,295
Charters			18,651
Average charters			32,650
United runs			58,190
Tidewater runs			11,930
Average runs for both lines			60,151

Exchange stock—$60 bid, $150 asked.

Clearances	5,360,000

N. Y. refined, 9¼c; Antwerp, 21¾f; London, 7¾c.

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, December 26.—Petroleum opened at $1 14¾; highest, $1 14¾; lowest, $1 13; closed at $1 13¾; sales, 2,070,000 barrels; clearances Saturday, 7,282,000 barrels; shipments Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 155,519 barrels; charters, same days, 15,873 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, December 26.—Opened at $1 14½; highest, $1 14¾; lowest $1 13; closed at $1 13¾@; Shipments, 102,765 barrels. Shipments are for past four days.

—In Dublin, Ga., it is stated, all the children born last year were males, and this year all were females.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1883.

There was very little doing to-day, as is generally the case after a holiday, and there were no important changes in prices. Supplies of all kinds are abundant, game and poultry being so plentiful as to necessitate concessions to effect sales. The mild weather weakens eggs, which are coming in liberally. Butter is slow, except a really prime quality.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 25@7 50; winter wheat patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family, (choice red winter), $5 75@6 00; XX family, (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers', (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25; XX bakers', (Wisconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 70@75c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $7 25@7 50 per barrel; fancy, $8 00@8 25. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25 buckwheat, $4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10.

CORN—Old yellow nominal at 66@67c; high mixed 64@65c; new mixed 53@54c; high mixed 58@62c.

OATS—Prime, 40@41c; rejected white, good, 39@40c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—We quote Western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; Western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 25@15 50 per ton; middlings, $18 00@24 00; chopped feed, $25 00@26 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $9 50@10 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, $10 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote common at $1 50@2 50 good sound stock $2 50@3 00; choice stock $3 00, $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 30@2 40 per bushel; prime marrowfats $3 00@3 25 per bushel; prime navies $2 40@2 50; Limas 5½@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 29@30c; prime 18@20c; common to mediums 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7¾@8c; green carpet, 7¼@8c; green self-working 6¾@7¼c; green short 6@6½c. Tennessee red tip, self-working 7c; Illinois: do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 6c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 12½@13½c; quarters, 5@7c; peaches halves, 6@7c; peeled, 9½@10c; cherries, 17@18c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 29@30c; pickled 23@24c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 75@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@4 00; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do. $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, $6 00@7 00; Valencia do. cases, $10 00@12 00; lemons, $3 50@4 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 60@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrell $1 50@1 75.

POTATOES—On track 45@50c; from store 50@55c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 50@4 75 per bbl; Southern, $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old 45@50c per pair; spring 35@50c per pair; dressed 12@12½c per ₱. Turkeys 15 to 17c per lb. Geese 65 to 75c each. Ducks 12@13c per lb.

GAME—Ducks, $2 50@3 50 per doz; snipe, $3 25 per doz; pheasants, $4 00@4 50 per doz; choice quails, $2 00@2 25 per doz; rabbits, 25@30c per pair; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per doz; wild turkeys, $1 50@2 50 each; venison saddles, 18@20c per ₱; whole deer, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5¾@6¼c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 5¾@6c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per pound; pop corn 4c per pound.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@22c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 5¾@5½c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New 75@85c per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; blue grass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; Dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2¼c; mixed, 1¼@1½c; all wool, 1¾@2½c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Do assort'd papers	5¾
Fancy Rio	14½@15½	Do do ¼ papers	6
Choice Rio	14	Salsoda, in kegs	1¾
Prime Rio	12½@13½	*Fruit Cans.*	
Good Rio	11½	Per gross	$4 50@4 75
Ordinary Rio	11	*Spices (whole.)*	
Java	20@25	Cloves	18
Roasted Coffees.		Allspice	9
In papers	14@17	Cassia	14
In bulk	14½@18½	Pepper	16@17
Lower grades	12@13½	Nutmegs	65@70
Java in pa'rs	21@23	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Java in bulk	22@26	Choice new	58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	56
Standard A	8	*Candles.*	
Palace A	7¾	Stor, full w'gt	14
Windsor A	7¾	Stearine	12½
Ridgwood A	7¾	Mould, ₱ set	9
Refined yel'w	6¼@7¾	*Salt.*	
Granulated	8¾	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 10
Crushed	9	Extra	1 00
Cut loaf	9	Dairy	1 40
Powdered	9	Coarse Cyst. Salt	1 25
Syrups.		*Starch.*	
Choice Maple	35	Gloss	6½@8½
Prime do	32	Corn	7½@9
Choice sugar sr'p	38@40	*Rice.*	
Prime do do	36	Louisiana	6 @6½
Good do do	35	Carolina	6 @7
Blackstrap mo'las	20@22	Head rice	7½@7¾
Soda.			
Bi. Carb, in kegs	3¾		

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 15	Lim beans, 2 ₱, best	$1 90
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 50@1 60	String do do	75
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2 ₱	1 10
Pineapples	1 50@1 75	Greengage	1 20
Standard peaches	2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef	2
Do bbls	6 50	₱ ₱ doz	2 85
Winslow's corn	1	Tomatoes	90@1
Baker's	1 15	Salmon, 1 ₱	1 45@1 55
McMurray's do	1 35	Blackberries	1 00
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 00	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 75	Smyrna figs	18@18 c
Muscatels do	2 15	Macaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia do	7½c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Old Sultanas	12 c	Tapioco	5½c
New do	14 c	Brazil nuts	8 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	$4 00
Currants	5½@6½c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6 @6½c	Lemon peel ₱ ₱	17 c
Almonds Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ ₱	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	7 00

Provisions.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 13 ₱s and over	13½c
Do do do 14 to 18 ₱s	13½c
Do do do 14 ₱s and under	13½c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	9 c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10½c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	15½c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	17½c
Do do do all flats	14½c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Short clear sides	10 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$16 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	16 00
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9½c
Do half bbls	10 c
Do in buckets	10½c
Do in tubs	10½c
Do 3 ₱ tin pails, 60 ₱s in case	11½c
Do 5 ₱ " " " "	10½c
Do 10 ₱ " " " "	11 c
Extra lard oil	70 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$17 00@20 00	
Extra No. 1 shore do	16 00@25 00	
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@	
No. 2 large bay	13 00@	
No. 2 medium do	12 00@	
No. 3 large do	12 00@	
No. 3 medium	11 00@	
No. 3 small	9 00@	
Split Labrador herring	8 00@	
Split shore do	7 00@	
Round do	5 75@	
White fish, ₱ half bbl	7 00@	
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@	
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@	
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@	3 00
George's codfish	6 00@	9 00
Medium do	4 25@	
Boneless codfish	5 00@	8 00
Halibut (smoked)	20@	
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	35@	
Smoked bloater, ₱ box	1 10@	1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@	
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@	
Sardines, French, ¼ ₱, ₱ case	12 00@	
Sardines, French, ½ ₱, ₱ case	18 00@	
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@	

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, light, 24@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@25½c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, [illegible] @7c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago—DECEMBER 26.—Grain in store December 24th: Wheat, 11,416,000 bushels; corn, 2,004,000 bushels; oats, 1,202,000 bushels; rye, 1,745,000 bushels; barley, 341,000 bushels; total all kinds, 16,659,000 bushels; same time last year, 5,502,000 bushels.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and drooping, declining 1¼@1½c, closed 1½c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged: December 96¾@97¼c, closed at 96¾c; January 96¾@98c, closed at 97¼c; February 97½@98¾c, closed at 97¾c; May $1 04¾@1 06, closed at $1 04¾.

CORN—Demand active, unsettled and very irregular; opened ¼@¾c higher and ruled strong; January selling 1¼@1¾c higher; May ¾c higher; later became weaker; January 1¾@2c; May declining 1¼c; closed ¾@¾c under Saturday; cash 61¾@62¾c, closed at 61¾c; December 61¾@63¾c, closed at 61¾c; January 61¾@63¾c, closed at 61¾c; February 59@60¾c, closed at 59c; May 61¾@62¾c, closed at 61¼c; June 61c.

OATS—Opened strong and higher and closed at inside prices at ¼@¾c under Saturday; cash 32¾@34¾c, closed at 33¾c; December 33¾@34¾c, closed at 33¾@33¾c; January 32¾@34¾c, closed at 33¾c; February 34@34¾c, closed at 34@34¾c; May 34¾@34¾c, closed at 34¾c.

RYE—Steady at 60c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 66c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1 43.

PORK—Active but weak and lower, declining 50@63c on the entire range; cash $13 50@14 00; December $13 75; January $14 27½, closed at $14 10@14 12½; February $14 17½@14 20, closed at $14 30@14 32½; March $14 45@14 50; May $14 70@15 15, closed at $14 80@14 82½.

LARD—In fair demand but at lower rates declining 20@25c; cash 8.65@8.80c; January 8.70@8.82½c, closed at 8.80@8.82½c; February 8.85@9.05, closed at 8.90@9.02½c; March 9.00@9.12½, closed at 9.00@9.02½c; May 9.30@9.37½c, closed at 9.25@9.27½c.

BULK MEATS—Fair demand; shoulders 6.25c; short rib 7.35c; short clear 7.65c.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 44,000 barrels; wheat 245,000 bushels; corn, 405,000 bushels; oats, 197,000 bushels; rye, 33,000 bushels; barley, 86,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 40,000 barrels; wheat, 62,000 bushels; corn, 179,000 bushels; oats, 77,000 bushels; rye, 30,000 bushels; barley, 318,000 bushels.

No call till January 2, 1884.

New York, DECEMBER 26.—Flour dull; receipts, 52,000 barrels; exports, 32,000 barrels. Wheat—Spot lots ¼@½c and options ½@¾c lower, closing dull and weak; receipts, 28,000 bushels, exports, none; ungraded red 97c@$1 13; No. 3 spring $1 03½; No. 2 red $1 15; No. 2 red December nominal, closing at $1 12; January, sales of 592,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13, closing at $1 12¾; February, sales of 1,481,000 bushels at $1 14¾@1 15, closing at $1 14¾; March, sales of 352,000 bushels at $1 16¾@1 17¾, closing at $1 16¾; May, sales of 824,000 bushels at $1 20½@1 21¾, closing at $1 20¾. Corn—Spot ¼@1½c higher; options opened ½@¾c better, later declined ¼@½c, closing dull and heavy; receipts 27,000 bushels; exports, 11,000 bushels; ungraded 49@66c; No. 2, 57½c steamer 62½c; No. 2, 64½@66½c; No. 2 December 64½c; January 64½@65¾c, closing at 64½c; February 66@66½c, closing at 66c; May 68½@69½c, closing at 69c. Oats dull; receipts, 59,000 bushels; exports, 200 bushels; Western mixed 40@41½c; white Western 41@44c. Hay firm and in moderate demand. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee—Spot, fair; Rio stronger at 12½c; options 30@35 points higher, fairly active; Rio No. 7 spot 10 50c; sales 250 bags of December at 10 35c; 750 bags January at 10 75@10 80c; 9,750 bags February at 10 75@10 90c; 15,000 bags March at 10 90@11 00c; 9,000 bags April at 10 90@11 00c; 42,500 bags May at 10 90@11 00c; 1,750 bags June at 11 00c; 1,000 bags July at 11 10c. Sugar dull and nominal; standard A, 7¾@7¾c; granulated 7¾@7 15-16c. Molasses steady. Rice firmer. Petroleum quiet; United, $1 15. Tallow quiet and steady. Rosin dull. Turpentine dull and weak at 34½@35c. Eggs—Western fresh firmer at 29@32c. Leather—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole, 21½@25c; wool quiet and steady for fine domestic fleece at 32@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 14@27c. Pork dull and drooping; new mess pork, $14 87½@15 00. Beef firm; extra mess, $12 00. Cutmeats nominally unchanged; long clear, 8¾c. Lard lower; western steam, spot, 9.07½@9.12½c; December, 9.07c; January, 9.07@9.12½c; February, 9.15@9.22½c; March, 9.24@9.31c; April, 9.35@9.37½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady. Lead nominally unchanged; common, $3 60.

Baltimore, DECEMBER 26.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine $3 00@3 50; extra $3 75@[illegible]; family $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western low [illegible] and [illegible]; spot $1 07¾@1 07¾; December, $1 07@1 08¾; January, $1 08¾@1 09¾; [illegible]; February, $1 11@1 11¾; March, $1 13¾@1 13¾; [illegible]; May, $1 17¾@1 17¾. Corn—Western steady and closing easy; mixed spot and December, 60¾@61¼c; January, 61@61½c; February, 62¾@63¾c; steamer, 54@55c. Oats dull; Western white, 40@42c; mixed 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye higher at 70@74c. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13 00@15 00. Provisions steady and quiet; mess pork $15 15; bulkmeats and shoulders and clear rib sides packed at 9@9¼c; bacon, shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c; hams, 10@10½c. Lard—Refined 10c. Butter dull; Western packed at 19@22c; creamery at 25@30c. Eggs quiet; fresh at 28@29c; pickled at 20@22c. Petroleum—Refined, 6@6½c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 10@11¾c. Sugar steady; A soft 8c.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 26.—Flour neglected and nominal. Wheat weak; No. 2 Milwaukee hard 93½c; No. 2 Milwaukee 96c; December 95c; January 96½c; February 96¾c; March 97¾c; May $1 04¾. Corn dull; No. 3 [illegible] asked. Oats dull; No. 2 cash 32c; white 34@35c; rejected 30½c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 2 80c; No. 1 [illegible]. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring 80¾c; extra No. 3 48c. Provisions—Mess pork $14 00 cash and January; $14 25 February. Lard—Prime steam 8.75c cash and January, 8.90c February. Live hogs lower at $4 90@5 00. Dressed hogs lower at $6 25. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet. Receipts—Flour, 26,000 barrels; wheat, 128,000 bushels; barley, 47,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 30,000 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels; barley, 24,000 bushels.

Toledo, DECEMBER 26.—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white $1 05; No. 2 white 97c; No. 2 red cash $1 01¼@1 03; December $1 01¼; January $1 02¾; February $1 05; March $1 07¼; May $1 10½; No. 3 red 91¾@94c; rejected 70@71½c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 58c; No. 2 cash 55½c asked; December 55¼c; January 56c asked; February 58c asked; May 61¼c; rejected 50c; no grade 45¾@46c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 cash December 33c; January 33½c asked; May 38½c asked. Clover seed dull but firm; prime, cash December $5 80 bid; January $5 90; February $6 00 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; corn, 62,000 oats 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 26.—Flour quiet; family $4 50@4 85; fancy $5 00@5 40. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red $1 06. Receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Corn dull; No. 3 mixed 48@48½c. Oats quiet at 35½c. Rye strong and higher at 63c. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 63c. Pork dull at $14 50. Lard dull and nominal at 8.60c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib 7¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky steady at $1 12. Butter firm; prime Ohio creamery 40c; choice dairy 22c. Linseed oil steady at 58@56c.

Pork Packing at Chicago.

During the past week packers were rather free buyers, especially of the heavier averages. Shippers were favored with a few more orders, and their purchases were somewhat larger than during the week previous. Sales ranged at $4 70@5 20, according to quality, with the bulk of the transactions at $5 00@5 50 for light and $5 20@5 90 for heavy lots. At the close about 20,000 head remained in the pens unsold. The receipts of hogs at other Western points were quite liberal during the week, and in most places the quality has slightly improved. At some of the interior points business is fairly active, but the high prices ruling for hogs has had a tendency to curtail operations, and some houses will be closed at the expiration of this month.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—Cotton quiet, middling, 10c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net and gross receipts, 8,500 bales; sales, 5,600 bales; stock, 461,406 bales.

LOUISVILLE, December 26.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm; prices nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—Cotton quiet